THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

IN A FOG.

Wreck of the Steamer Sierra Nevada on the California Coast—Extraordinary Scenes on Board—Safety of the Passengers and Crew—Total Loss of the Vessel and the Cargo.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 21.

News was received here yesterday noon of the total loss of the North Pacific Transportation Company's steamship Sierra Nevada, on the southern coast, on Sunday night last. From Mr. Hughes, the purser of the ill-fated vessel, who arrived here last night, we learn the following particulars:—

The Sierra Nevada, Captain J. C. Bogart, sailed from San Francisco, bound for San Luis Obispo and way ports, on Saturday morning last, with a full freight and a large number of passengers. She landed passengers and freight at Santa Cruz and Monterey, leaving the latter port at 2 P. M. Sunday, Oct. 17, with forty-two passengers. As night closed in, the weather became thick, a dense fog settling down so that it was impossible to see beyond a few ship's lengths. As she was ahead of time, the vessel was going at a slow rate of speed.

There was but little wind, the sea was comparatively calm, the vessel was on her usual course, and the passengers had retired with the comfortable conviction that they would be in San Luis Oispo early the next day. About 10 o'clock P. M. Purser Hughes, who had retired, experienced a shock of the vessel, as if it had been struck by a heavy wave. This was followed a few minutes later by a second and much more severe shock, which nearly threw him off his feet.

Going on deck, he found the waves breaking over the bow of the vessel, the passengers rushing about panic-stricken, and a scene of general confusion ensued. At this time the vessel was lifted up by the sea and dashed against the reef with such violence that her bottom was crushed in and her hull filled with water. Such was the violence of the shock that her smoke-stack was broken off and fell over the side into the sea. The vessel lay on her beam-ends, one of the wheel-houses being above and the other below water. So complete was the wreck that in thirty minutes from the time of the first shock the vessel filled and keeled over. It was found that the reef on which she struck was about three miles north of Piedras Blanco, and about fifteen miles from San Simeon.

It became evident from the first that the vessel could not be saved, and preparations were immediately made for rescuing the passengers and crew. The life-boats, four or five in number, were lowered, and the work of transferring the passengers commenced. This occupied but a short time, and was accomplished without serious accident to any one. One passenger, in his fright, fell overboard, but was rescued in a damaged condition. A lady passenger fell in coming on deck and broke a rib. The conduct of the passengers, with few exceptions, was admirable. The ladies were even more cool, self-possessed, and heroic than the men, and stood the fatigue and privation of the night nobly. The crew did their duty manfully, the discipline of the ship being rigidly maintained through the whole of the terrible ordeal of danger and imminent death. Captain Bogart, one of the oldest commanders in the service, proved every inch the hero. He was the last to leave the sinking vessel, and the example of his coolness and self-possession was potential alike upon passengers and crew.

After the passengers had been all put in the boats, the purser returned to his state room, secured the treasure and the ship's papers, when, in company with the captain, he left the sinking vessel. Owing to the thickness of the fog and the uncertainty of their position, no attempt was made to land. The boats were fastened together, an anchor was cast, and the shipwrecked people anxiously waited for the dawn of day.

At daylight the fog floated off, when the anchor was weighed, and the boats pulled down to San Simeon bay, a distance of sixteen miles from the scene of the disaster, which was reached at 10 A. M. Here the passengers were landed, when the captain immediately despatched a boat to return to the wreck, in hopes of rescuing the baggage and any other article which might be obtained without too great risk. On arriving at the wreck, however, she was found to be almost totally submerged, and, we believe, little or nothing was saved.

At the San Simeon landing teams were obtained, and the passengers conveyed to Cambria, some sixteen miles distant. From here they were taken in wagons to San Luis Obispo, where they struck the stage, some returning north, and some pursuing their journey southward.

The crew numbered thirty-six. There were forty-two passengers, including six ladies and three children, a list of which we give below:—

C. J. Arbuckle, E. F. Walker, Rev. A. H. Burton, P. Page, T. C. Hayes, E. F. Taylor, W. Pool, R. Pool, T. Bayer, D. Maguel, W. L. Garroll, E. Kleiner, J. O'Brien, M. Dore, Miss Mary Hollister, Mrs. Dies, Governor Wood and wife, of Illinois, Mrs. Ransom, two daughters and son, J. Holmes, S. J. Lynch, F. Delaty, F. F. Gormon, J. Atkins.

Among the steerage passengers were a number of Chinese fishermen, bound for San Luis Obispo. When the ship struck they made for their boat, which was on deck, into which they huddled, apparently expecting no sympathy or assistance from their Caucasian fellow-passengers, and resolved to stick to the last to their own frail craft. It was with the greatest difficulty that they could be induced to leave it, so that it could be launched. This was done, however, and they were safely got aboard and as safely landed.

We have already referred to the heroic conduct of Captain Bogart, but the record of brave deeds would be imperfect if we failed to speak of the conduct of James Libby, a seaman, who twice risked his life in search of blankets for the use of the ladies.

The Sierra Nevada was one of the oldest steamers afloat. Her history is an eventful one. She has done long and efficient service, and in the opinion of many ought to have been some time ago withdrawn. We understand that she has no insurance.

An Awkward Detention.

The way in which "they do things better in France" was curiously illustrated last week by an incident that occurred to an American gentleman travelling in that country. In journeying from Paris to Boulogne, *en route* to London, he got into one of the second-class compartments, smoked, fell asleep, and when he awoke found that the carriage had been shunted at Criel, and was standing in the darkness on a siding. His friends and luggage had gone on to Boulogne, he was left with a second-class ticket to London, but with no money, and was told peremptorily that he could not go on by the next express train unless first-class fare was paid. He remonstrated, of course, and probably in a vigorous manner, gave his name and address, and eventually attempted to get into the express train when it came up. He was immediately seized by the officials, who, reinforced by gendarmes, dragged off the unlucky American, locked him in a cold and wretched cell for forty-eight hours, and fed him sparingly on bread and water. He was refused the means of writing to his friends or to the Minister, and was eventually handcuffed, marched several miles surrounded by a posse of gendarmes, and brought before the juge d'instruction of the district, who decided that there was no case, and that the prisoner must be discharged immediately.

SUICIDE.

The Ignominious End of a Financial Magnate in Vienna.

From the N. Y. World of yesterday.

A short time since an inquest was held in one of the hundred and fifty private palaces of Vienna on the body of one of the most conspicuous members of the Austrian aristocracy—conspicuous for his interest in all sorts of fiscal schemes and his decided disposition to dabble in the hot water of speculative finance. Joseph, Count Wratislaw-Mitrowitz—a royal and imperial Privy Councillor and Chamberlain, Curator of the Austrian Museum, and Chief Cook and Bottle-washer to the Emperor—had been found dead in his study. He had stabbed himself once in the neck and once in the breast, near the shoulder, with a stout, sharp dagger; but neither of these wounds, though both were severe, having proved mortal, the Count, with grim determination, had contrived to gather up strength enough to force his dagger, literally like a screw-driver, between two of the ribs, into his heart. The inquest being over and the main fact of the suicide being established, the Count's body was conveyed into a chamber on the ground floor, and there it now lies exposed, in a stately and solemn manner, to the public view. Count Wratislaw was President of the Managers of the Vienna Bank, which institution suffered tremendously in the recent financial crash in Austria—the decline in Austrian securities for a single week, from the 19th to the 26th of September, amounted to no less than 358,000,000 of gulden, or about $175,000,000. Count Wratislaw himself, it seems, was involved in the general catastrophe to the extent of some three millions; and finding that he could not meet more than two-thirds of his obligations, he gave way to a sort of despair. It was testified at the inquest that ever since disaster overtook the bank, this despair had been gaining on him visibly. He saw in every stranger's face a silent rebuke, and went about haunted with spectres of helpless and desolate creatures calling on him to give them back their livelihood. The body lies in state, the features calm and quiet after life's fitful fever. At the left of the head, on a crimson velvet pillow, lie the coronet of the dead Count and the glittering insignia of the orders to which he belonged. He was a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem. The diamonds of the Christian cross and of the Moslem crescent gleam placidly and disdainfully side by side together, near the dead man's head. With them glare and glimmer the trappings of the French Legion of Honor and the great Order of the Redeemer and the ancient Order of the Holy Sepulchre. Wax candles burn on either side of the coffin; and in the dim light overhead one makes out the multifarious escutcheons of the departed. Priests from St. Stephen's Cathedral Church watch with the corpse; and all day long princes and counts of the empire, and bank directors and chevaliers, and white-coated officers and jangling guardsmen, come and go.

It is reported that the Emperor Francis Joseph was so profoundly distressed when he heard the news that he wrung his hands and exclaimed:—"Oh! why did he not reveal his troubles to me!"—which is a very pretty story even if it be not true, and, if it be true, a most inexpensive and yet imperial way of helping a friend out of his financial difficulties. It is also reported that a "consortium" of gentlemen has been formed to make up the deficit in the Count's assets, and so acquit his memory of the load which broke down his life. He was but fifty-one years of age, and as likely to live as any other tall, stalwart, well-conditioned Austrian nobleman.

LOW.

Our New Minister to China—Vigorous Policy to be Inaugurated with the Celestials.

Writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*:—

The arrival of ex-Governor Frederick F. Low, of California, the new Minister of the United States to the ancient empire of China, promises an early departure of a representative of this Government to succeed Mr. Browne. Mr. Low expects to have an interview with the Secretary of State to-morrow, and will then probably receive some intimation as to the wishes and views of the Government. Mr. Low left San Francisco on October 18, and *en route* here passed several days at Chicago and Columbus, Ohio. The appointment of Mr. Low was made entirely without that gentleman's knowledge; in fact, up to this time he has never met President Grant at all. The President, it appears, was anxious to make the appointment of a suitable gentleman from California. He had four names of prominent gentlemen of that State and handed the list to General Sherman, who had spent some time in California before the war, and was, therefore, well acquainted with the merits of the different persons noted down. In handing the list to General Sherman the President requested him to arrange the names in the order of his opinion of their fitness for the position. General Sherman placed the name of Mr. Low at the head of the list. General Sherman then telegraphed to General Thomas, requesting him to mention the subject to Mr. Low, and to reply in cipher. After considering the matter in consultation with his friends, Mr. Low determined to accept, and General Thomas so replied to General Sherman, whereupon the President made the appointment. Mr. Low is a native of Maine, and removed to California during the early days, and became a merchant. In 1861 he was elected a member of Congress. Upon returning to California, in 1863, he was appointed Collector of the port of San Francisco and very soon after elected Governor of the State. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has been living in private life, and until the offer of his late appointment had determined to accept no more public offices. Mr. Low is a gentleman of about forty years of age, of decidedly pleasing manners and a face indicating ability and generous feeling. He has a wife and child and will take his family with him. In conversation Mr. Low expresses himself thoroughly informed upon the American policy towards China, and signifies a resolution to adhere to and advance the American doctrine. Before going to Pekin, if satisfactory to the State Department, he will pass the winter, during which time access to the Celestial capital is entirely suspended, in visiting the treaty ports of China and advise himself thoroughly of the condition and labor of the various consular offices of the United States. Nothing has yet been decided whether Mr. Low will go by way of Europe and consult with Mr. Burlingame before proceeding to China.

ARTHUR.

A Prince Among Fools.

From the London (Canada) Prototype.

The eagerness with which a certain class of people seek after anything in any way pertaining to any celebrated individual has been especially noticeable throughout the whole tour of the prince. Where he has stopped to dine, the remnants of wine and water have been eagerly drank up, and in some cases the glasses themselves have even been taken away. One servant gave satisfaction to a much larger number than could otherwise have had a sip, at one railway eating saloon, by changing the glass and then refilling it as often as the credulous maidens drained it. When the prince had turned the sod of the new railway, all the ladies in the vicinity of the new earth rushed for it and triumphantly exhibited small bits of the same wrapped in handkerchiefs.

Colonel Elphinstone very considerately wears nice new gloves when he travels, and the prince usually wears a pair of soiled lavenders. The three gentlemen also wear hats exactly alike on all occasions. When they take off their hats and leave their gloves, every one thinks that the best gloves must belong to the prince, and the consequence is that Colonel Elphinstone has lost seven right hand gloves! The prince's pocket handkerchief was snatched from his hand at London, and every effort to recover it proved ineffectual, but about a week afterward it was sent to him through some unknown source. The Governor-General, too, is a sufferer at the hands of the relic plunderers. He is accustomed to wear a white kersey hat, and during his trip through Ontario he has lost no less than six.

WYOMING.

The Message of the Governor.

The message of Governor Campbell to the first legislative assembly of Wyoming contains some interesting facts about this new Territory. The act creating the Territorial government was passed July 25, 1868. The election for the First Assembly and a delegate to Congress was held on the 2d of September last. There have been three raids by the Sioux Indians within the Territory during the present year, in which eleven white men have been killed. Some protection has been furnished by the Government, but the Governor advises the passage of a militia law and the formation of volunteer companies, or the enrolment of all persons liable to military duty. Arms will be furnished by the United States. There is within the Territory an Indian reservation. Governor Campbell thinks every Indian should have enough land to support himself and family by proper tillage and the reservation system done away with under new treaties. Wyoming Territory contains 97,000 square miles. Little is said about its agricultural advantages, and a lack of rain and of trees is mentioned. Stock raising is very promising. The mining resources are incalculable. Coal takes the place of wood as a fuel. The gold discoveries have been very encouraging thus far. A registry law to protect the purity of the ballot is recommended. Curiously enough, all criminals of the Territory are now transported to Detroit, Mich., for imprisonment under contract. The Governor advises that a penitentiary be built. An entire code of laws is to be adopted by this Assembly.

THE GRAPESHOT.

The Mutiny on Board of the Filibustering Steamer.

A gentleman communicates the appended note to the New York *Tribune*:—

I have just had a most interesting conversation with a gentleman lately returned from Cuba, who was a passenger on the Grapeshot, and who is too modest to trust himself in print. From the diary of this gentleman I have collected a few facts, which I have put together as below, hoping that the original may be given to the public at some future day. The Grapeshot, a brig which sailed for Cuba, freighted with munitions of war, and men eager to strike for the independence of the island, it will be remembered, ran the Spanish blockade, deposited the arms and men in Cuba, and escaped from the Spanish-beleagured isle, notwithstanding the vigilance exercised. She set sail from Hunter's Point on a Sunday evening in May, with forty-one Cubans, all generals or line officers, and with fifteen hundred stand of arms and much powder. The vessel was regarded with suspicion by no one, and although there was no caution exercised to escape detection the ship set off towed by a tug to the Hook. The passage to Beaufort was a pleasant one. But there were unpleasant features which eclipsed the enjoyable part of the expedition. A mutiny showed itself after the captain left Beaufort. He declined accepting the risk of an entrance into Cuba. He was bound for Falmouth, Jamaica, and he was determined not to forfeit his ship for a few Cubans. The passengers then put him in the cabin, and took command of the helm themselves. They were quite willing to surrender their assumed responsibility a little while afterwards. The vessel was thereafter managed by the captain without opposition, and he was prevailed on to go to Cuba. The arms were landed and buried, the men were shot in due time, and the vessel was sold. The crew went overland to Kingston, and the captain, after suffering imprisonment in Falmouth, escaped. Of the forty-one who failed in the expedition but two remain. The deadly fever and the sharpshooter's bullet carried them off.

DENT.

The Friendship Existing Between Him and the President.

To prove the correctness of the claim of the President's friendship for Dent, the following is given to the public. It was written by the President at the time when the conservatives of Mississippi asked Judge Dent to become their candidate for the Governorship:—

"LONG BRANCH, Aug. 1, 1869.—Dear Judge:—I am so thoroughly satisfied in my own mind that the success of the so-called conservative Republican party in Mississippi would result in the defeat of what I believe to be for the best interest of the State and country, that I have determined to say so to you in writing. Of course, I know or believe that your intentions are good in accepting the nomination from the conservative party. I would regret to see you run for an office, and be defeated by my act, but as matters now look, I must throw the weight of my influence in favor of the party opposed to you. I earnestly hope that before the election there will be such concessions on either side in Mississippi as to unite all true supporters of reconstruction and of the administration together in support of one ticket." (Here follows a paragraph of a private nature, and the letter then concludes as follows):—"I write this to you solely that you may not be under any wrong impression as to what I regard, or may hereafter regard, as public duty. Personally, I wish you well, and would do all in my power proper to be done to secure your success; but in public matters, personal feelings will not influence me. With kindest regards, yours truly, U. S. GRANT."

CUBA.

Death of a Prominent Patriot.

Colonel Edward Montejo, who fell at Las Tunas in the thirtieth year of his age, was a graduate of American and European colleges, and in early manhood distinguished himself by the advocacy of gradual emancipation in Cuba. His views of political and social economy, which awakened so much attention in Havana, were practically illustrated by the system of free labor and wages adopted by him on his father's estate, which system was in the face of difficulties a success. Montejo was one of the earliest insurgents, and when Quesada was made Generalissimo became at once his adjutant. He was the only brother of Senora Mercedes de Sherman, the accomplished Secretary of the Junta Patriotica in New York. Early in the month of August last, the Spaniards at Las Tunas, under Benegasi, held the women and children of the town as hostages, and many of them were reported dying daily for want of food. Fired with indignation, Colonel Montejo begged to be allowed to lead the assaulting column in person for the relief of his suffering countrywomen, and, with his accustomed bravery, he headed the attack which resulted in the capture and rescue of the city. But in the moment of triumph he fell, his brain pierced by a bullet.

SICKLES.

"A Man Schooled by Sorrow."

The London *Examiner*, in the course of an article on Cuba, says of the American Minister in Madrid:—"He is a man schooled by sorrow as few men have been, and whose early ambition has been sated with distinction won in his own country by conspicuous gallantry and skill in the field. If ever man expiated the commission of one rash act, foreign to every other of his life, and provoked by the most extenuating of human wrongs, it is he who, now aged before his time, and bearing about him the sobering though honorable marks of suffering, is the Envoy of America in Spain. It were enough, perhaps, to say that such a man could have no motive for playing the braggart and the fool."

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The approach of the 1st of November, when the Government is to disburse twenty millions of gold interest, is the primary cause for the weakness and decline in the premium, but the large cotton crop and correspondingly heavy shipments have much to do with assisting the downward movement. In the loan market holders paid from five to three per cent. to have gold carried, while many transactions for borrowing were made without interest, which seems to show that the speculators have also entered the Gold Room, and have been selling for a fall. Government bonds were weak and declined in sympathy with gold, and some of the large dealers were heavy sellers for the account of moneyed institutions, which have become uneasy at the heaviness of the market, and apprehensive of still lower prices. The 67's declined to 116⅛. Towards the close the market rallied a fraction and became firmer, but remained dull. Southern securities were without feature, except in the North Carolinas, which, upon the publication of a telegram from Governor Holden announcing that the State would pay all its debts, and particularly the interest on its bonds, manifested an upward tendency, which, however, was counteracted by contemporaneous telegrams that civil war was imminent and that the negro militia were being put under arms to suppress the disturbance. The Tennessees were heavy and fractionally lower. In the market for commercial paper little was done except at high rates, and for prime and good notes the discount ranged from nine to fifteen per cent. The foreign exchanges were heavy, but the tendency to decline was checked by the cheaper price of gold, which stimulated a rather free purchase of bills, the range of the market being as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108@108⅛; good to prime bankers', 108⅜@108⅝; short sight, 109⅛@109¼; Paris, sixty days, 5·22½@5·17½; short sight, 5·16¼@5·15; Antwerp, 5·22½@5·17½; Switzerland, 5·22½@5·17½; Hamburg, 35⅝@35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40¼; Frankfort, 40⅛@40¼; Bremen, 78⅛@78⅜; Prussian thalers, 70½@71⅛.

"The receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank, through his counsel, submitted to-day his statement to the Supreme Court, from which the receivership emanated. The capital of the bank was $500,000. The institution preserves $280,000 out of its capital and surplus. It has claims against brokers for $174,000, of which amount it is estimated $100,040 are good. The unsettled dispute claims against the bank, which, in the opinion of the receiver cannot be maintained in law, amount to about $50,000."

Benevolent.

On Tuesday Aaron Erichson, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., left that city to sail for Europe on Wednesday. Before leaving Rochester he gave to the Female Charitable Society 200 barrels of flour, to the Industrial School 10 barrels, to the Home of the Friendless 10, to the Orphan Asylum 10, and to the City Hospital 10, making in all 240. This is a timely and noble gift, and one that might well be taken as an example by others.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHES

Further Particulars of the Stonewall Disaster—Two Hundred and Eighteen Persons Either Drowned or Burned to Death—Collision on a Western Railroad—A Loss of Four Lives.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tragedies in the West—The Tennessee Constitutional Convention—Affairs in New England—Southern Bounty Frauds—New York Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

The Terrible Disaster on the Mississippi, South of St. Louis—Additional Particulars of the Appalling Catastrophe.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The number of lives lost by the Stonewall disaster is about two hundred and eighteen. Among the lot is Emma Fitcher, keeper of a well-known bagnio, who was *en route* to New Orleans. Mr. Phelps, of Shrevepool, Louisiana, who reached here last night from the wreck, reports that Captain Scott, Frank Murray, the mate, Captain Dowty, and Mrs. Gregg, of Louisiana, William Chick, of St. Louis, and George Blackman, are positively lost. Edward Fulkinson, reported lost, has reached the city. It is estimated that about thirty have been saved on the Stonewall.

The Passengers.

The party on the boat included one hundred and fifty deck passengers, sixty in the crew, and forty cabin passengers.

Inhuman Conduct.

C. A. Smith, of St. Louis, a passenger on the Belle Memphis, reports that they met the Submarine, No. 13, below the wreck, and it was complained that she passed by and refused to stop and afford assistance.

Some of the Saved.

The Belle Memphis brought up fifteen passengers from the Stonewall, many of them badly burned.

Attempted Assassination—The Chicago Tailors' Strike—Official Visitors.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Sheriff Fischer was shot in his own office in the Court House, last night, by an unknown person, and badly wounded in the leg. The would-be assassin escaped after firing three shots.

The tailors held a mass meeting last night, and resolved to resume work to-day, a compromise having been effected by which they secure higher rates on the manufacture of some articles.

Aldermen Seaner and Haus, and Chief Engineer Daniell, of Boston, are here as the guests of the city officials.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Money fairly active at 6 per cent. on call. Sterling firmer; quoted at 108⅝ for 60 days and 109⅝ for short sight. Governments opened with a feeling of great depression and a pressure to sell; the market has been unsettled and irregular, with a falling off on all descriptions. Stocks unsettled by the operations of the bears, who seem anxious to break the market in order to cover previous contracts. There is a pressure to sell on all shares excepting the Vanderbilts, which rule steady. Gold, 128⅛@128½, unsettled.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Stocks unsettled. Money 6 @7 per cent. Gold, 128⅛. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 119; do. 1864, do., 117¼; do. 1865, do., 117¼; do. do., new, 115⅝; do. 1867, 115⅝; do. 1868, 115¾; Ten-forties, 107. Virginia 6s, new, 52½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 52; Cumberland preferred, 28; New York Central, 190¾; Erie, 30¼; Reading, 96¼; Hudson River, 173; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 91⅛; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Cotton heavy; sales of 200 bales at 26⅛c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined 1@2c.; 31,000 bushels No. 1 sold at $1·20; winter red at $1·40@1·41. Corn firm; 42,000 bushels mixed Western sold at $1·07@$1·10. Oats firmer; sales of 31,000 bushels at 62@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $31@31·25. Lard dull; steam, 17¼@18c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Collision on the Pacific Railroad—Four Persons Killed and Three Injured.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Oct. 29.—The westward-bound passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad, on Wednesday, ran off the track near Evanston, Utah. Before the train could be got on the track the emigrant train following, without paying attention to the signals, ran into the regular passenger train. One passenger, named John Eustin, was killed, and a Miss Percy wounded in the head, not seriously. Three Mormon emigrants were killed and five wounded. The wounded were all properly cared for by two physicians who happened to be on board the passenger train. The conductor and engineer of the emigrant train, on whom the entire blame of this fearful accident rested, were immediately dismissed by Superintendent C. R. Schaller.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Sale of Wool—Boston's Lunatic Asylum.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Nearly two million pounds of wool have been sold in the Boston market this week.

The Common Council last night recommended the purchase of sixty-one acres of land in the Eighteenth ward for a site for a new lunatic hospital.

The Norfolk Markets.

NORFOLK, Oct. 29.—Cotton weak; sales of 80 bales low middling at 24½@24⅝c.; receipts 1300 bales; exports coastwise, 800 bales.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Local Legislature of Memphis.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 29.—No little uneasiness is felt here in certain circles as to the fate of the bill now before the Legislature, amendatory of the city charter requiring that, instead of a Board of Aldermen, a board of twenty common councilmen, together with a board of ten aldermen, shall constitute, with the Mayor, the legislative body of the civil government, to be elected by the citizens. The bill provides that a property qualification of $5000 shall be required of each of the ten aldermen, and it will probably pass both houses, as it is considered with great favor by a majority of the citizens.

A Dastardly Attempt to Assassinate

Commissioner of Registration Borghner was made on Tuesday night by unknown persons, who knocked at the door, and on Borghner opening it, three shots were fired at him, the balls missing him and taking effect in the hall. After firing, the murderously-inclined fled, supposing, probably, their work accomplished, and have not as yet been apprehended.

Colored Bounty Claims.

A commissioner from the Pension Bureau of Washington to investigate the claims of colored soldiers for bounty and numerous claims for pensions by relatives of deceased soldiers, is now busily engaged here investigating numerous claims and frauds purporting to have been practiced by claim agents upon the Government. The result of the investigations is not yet made public.

The Riot at Jackson, Miss.

A despatch from Jackson, Miss., says the report of the disturbance at Dry Grove was greatly exaggerated, there being but one negro killed and three wounded, instead of ten killed as reported. Three or four whites were wounded, but none mortally. The report that the negroes sacked a number of houses is incorrect.

The Proposed Constitutional Convention in Tennessee.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.—There was quite an exciting discussion in the House yesterday, being on the proposed Constitutional Convention. The point at issue was on the amendment to the bill calling the convention, which provides that all citizens of the State, enfranchised and disfranchised, shall be allowed to vote in the election for delegates to the convention. It was participated in by quite a number and continued until adjournment without any definite action being taken. There is little doubt that the amendment will be adopted by a strict party vote. The Radicals opposed it on the alleged ground that it conflicts with the present franchise law, which is claimed to be part of the Constitution of the State.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Cotton dull and heavy, and nominally 26c. Flour dull, and high grade 25c. lower. Howard street family, $7@8·25; City Mills family, $7·50@9·50; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $1·35@1·40. Corn dull; white, $1@1·10; yellow, 85c.@$1. Oats dull at 55@57c. Rye, $1@1·08. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 20@20½c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18@18½c. Whisky firm, with less demand; some sales were made at $1·21.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 29—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅛, for both money and account. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 82⅞; 1865, old, 81½; 1867, 83⅛; 10-40s, 76½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 21¼; Illinois Central, 98⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 9000 were for export and 8000 for speculation. Receipts of the week, 56,000 bales, of which 7000 are American. Stock in port, 428,000 bales, 29,600 bales of which are American.

LONDON, Oct. 29—11 A. M.—Common rosin, 6s.@6s. 3d.

MUCHLY MARRIED.

The Troubles of a Bigamist in New York, and Consternation of his Several Wives.

This morning, remarks the New York *Commercial* of yesterday afternoon, a man of polygamous proclivities was arrested by Officer McConnell, of the Sixteenth precinct, on a charge of bigamy, a charge which was abundantly proven. The number of wives the fellow possesses is four, although the law would limit him to one. It appeared from the evidence that this man, Roger O'Conner by name, was married on the 30th of last March to Mary Mooney, then a chambermaid at the St. Cloud Hotel. The nuptials were celebrated at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by the Rev. H. Lafont, the pastor. Not content, on the 18th of the present month he was again married at the same place, by the same pastor, to Catharine Curry. To show the fellow's heartlessness, we may state that one ring was made to serve both wives, he having borrowed it from the first wife for the second wedding. After the last marriage the parties went to the residence of the bride's uncle, No. 451 West Eighteenth street, while the first wife still pursued the quiet tenor of her way at the St. Cloud Hotel. Alas! for human happiness, however; last evening, while quietly promenading with Mrs. O'Conner, Mrs. O'Conner No. 1 made her appearance on the opposite side of the street, and asked Mrs O'Conner No. 2 "what she was doing with her husband?"

"Your husband!" quoth Mrs. O'Connor No. 2. "Why, he's mine."

"Devil a bit!" said No. 1, "he's mine."

"If you are not my husband," said No. 1, addressing the unfortunate Lothario, "whose are ye?"

This was a poser, and as O'Connor was not ready with an answer to the conundrum, he found himself in a dilemma, the result of which was made apparent this morning, when he was arraigned at Jefferson Market, and committed for trial. The scene in the court was pathetic in the extreme when his second victim took the wedding-ring off her finger and handed it to the first wife. All the spectators were moved almost to tears, and the two deceived women wept in each other's arms.

The scamp has two more wives living, one in Eleventh street, and the other in Ireland.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

In this matter a petition has been presented on the part of Mr. Sheppard setting forth that upon the contestant's figures alone the following results are shown:—

In the computation by the Court upon the decision of the contested election, an omission appears of 36 naturalized votes for Mr. Sheppard. In the purging of the polls an error of 76 votes occurs.

The illegal and unassessed vote, adding the unproved Republican vote and the proved Democratic vote, leave Mr. Sheppard a majority of 44 votes.

The petition prays for a rehearing and recount, and the petitioners expect to prove these facts.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

A CLAIRVOYANT JUROR.

Yesterday a case was tried in this court in which the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen sued Messrs. Loux & Ruth, of No. 619 Market street, for the penalty of $50 incurred by their leaving open a hatchway in the second story of their building, which was discovered by firemen while endeavoring to extinguish a fire which had broken out there. The defense set forth that they were not in actual occupancy of the building, as it was then in an unfinished state, and in the hands of the builders. His Honor, however, instructed the jury that the defendants were legally in possession, and were therefore liable. This seemed plain enough, but for some cause or other the jury hesitated to render a verdict, and at the adjournment of the court were still out. The following communication, received by Judge Peirce at his residence about 8 o'clock in the evening, explains the matter:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28, 1869.—Hon. William S. Peirce, Judge—Dear Sir:—The dissenting juror in this case is evidently deranged, and there is no earthly prospect of his agreeing. He is a "clairvoyant" and "spirit seer," and spirits tell him to be firm, that the law is illegal. To us he has upon several occasions knelt down and communed with the spirits, he says, and we therefore pray that we may not be confined here on account of an *insane man*.

Very respectfully,

G. H. WOODWARD, and others, jurors.

His Honor immediately repaired to the Court House and discharged the jury from further consideration of the case.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

In the case of Daniel Reading, charged with the murder of William Morton, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Oct. 29, 1869.

Our local Money market still retains the close features which have characterized it for several weeks past. The banks are not in a condition to discount much outside paper, and besides find their hands full in attending to the wants of their regular customers, who look to them naturally for relief in all emergencies like these. In the street, in consequence, outside parties find it difficult to negotiate paper which is not usually regarded as bankable, though perhaps equal in merit to the best paper the market affords.

To-day the rates are very steady for all classes of loans and without material change, obviating the necessity of repeating our quotations.

Gold continues to decline, but not heavily. Sales at the opening were made at 128⅛, but advanced before noon to 128⅜.

Government bonds are dull and still lower.

There was not much activity in the Stock market this morning, but prices were stronger. State loans were neglected. City 6s were without change. The new issues sold at 100⅛@100½.

Reading Railroad was dull and ranged from 47⅞ to 48⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad sold, to a limited extent, at 55⅝@55¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 52⅛; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120¼; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37.

Canal stocks were extremely dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 14.

Coal shares were in better demand; 4½ was offered for New York and Middle; 4⅛ for Fulton; and 7⅛ for Big Mountain.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	100⅛	15 sh Reading	47⅞
$100 do	100⅛	18 sh Penna R.	55⅝
$400 do	100⅛	67 do	55¾
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89.	96½	100 sh Cata Pf....c.	37
$1500 N Pa 7s...ls.	89	68 sh Leh Val....ls.	52⅛
$1000 Harrisburg bs.	90½	100 sh Ocean Oil	·56
5 sh Cam & A R.	120⅛		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅝@118⅞; do. 1862, 119@119⅛; do. 1864, 117@117⅛; do. 1865, 118@118⅛; do. 1865, new, 115⅝@115⅞; do. 1867, do. 115⅝@115⅞; do. 1868, do., 115⅝@115⅞; 10-40s, 107⅛@107½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅛@107½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 128⅛@128¼; Silver, 125@127½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅝@118⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 119@119⅛; do., 1864, 117@117⅛; do., 1865, 117⅞@118⅛; do., July, 1865, 115⅞@116; do. do., 1867, 115⅞@116; do., 1868, 115⅞@116; 10-40s, 107⅛@107½; 6s, 107⅛ bid; Gold, 128⅛.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	128⅜	11·30 A. M.	128½
11·02 "	128⅜	11·32 "	128⅜
11·25 "	128½	11·55 "	128⅜
11·28 "	128⅜	12·56 P. M.	128⅜

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the week ending Thursday, October 28, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	5,786 05
From Pottsville	169 00
From Schuylkill Haven	7,380 10
From Port Clinton	534 00
Total for week	13,863 15
Previously this year	535,455 00
Total	549,318 15
To same time last year	809,473 13

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 29.—Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, and ranges from $6·50@7·50. Flaxseed commands $2·55 ₩ bushel. Timothy may be quoted at $3·37@3·50.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $32·59.

The Flour market is exceedingly quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5·50@5·75 for superfine, $6@6·25 for extras; $6·50@7, for Northwestern extra family; $6·25@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do., $6·50@7·25 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $7·50@8·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6 ₩ barrel.

The demand for Wheat has somewhat improved, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 10,000 bushels Western red at $1·38@1·40, in the elevator at the latter quotation; 750 bushels Kentucky white at $1·65, some Pennsylvania do. at $1·40. Rye is held at $1·05@1·10. Corn is but little sought after. Sales of yellow at $1, and Western mixed at 95@96c. Oats attract but little attention. Sales at 56@58c. Barley is inactive and drooping.

Whisky may be quoted at $1·18@1·20 ₩ gallon for wood and iron-bound Western.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	190⅛	Pacific M. S.	58½
N. Y. and Erie R.	30⅛	Western Union Tele.	36¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅛	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	64
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	67⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	79⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	69¾	Adams Express	55
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83⅜	Wells, Fargo	19½
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¾	United States	57¼
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	85	Gold	128⅜

Market steady.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29.—Sailed, barque Ferningen, for New York, and a fleet of coasters.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........42 | 11 A. M..........49 | 2 P. M..........50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Golden Lead, Dow, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Boston, do.
Schr Alfred D. Huddell, Long, Boston, do.
Schr Eliza B. Emory, Clayton, Boston, do.
Schr S. C. Smith, Banks, Old Cambridge, do.
Schr Fanny W. Johnson, Marts, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence, do.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, Portland, Conn., do.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Charleston, do.
Schr Lydia Ann, Shropshire, Mauricetown, do.
Schr Sarah Jane, Osborne, Salem, N. J., do.
Schr George Twibill, Frame, Alexandria, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, East Cambridge, do.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, do.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Connelly, Dighton, do.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, Providence, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 89, Schrack, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 93, Hendricks, New York, Day, Huddell & Co
Barge Reading RR. No. 24, Houghton, New York, do.
Barge C. Reilly, Byrnes, New Haven, do.
Barge A. Ryan, McFadden, New Haven, do.
Barge John Craig, Bankson, Marlton, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Pangatari, Rourke, 28 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co. In a gale, 22d inst., lost overboard 70,000 laths.

Schr Arthur Burton, Sherman, 12 days from Bangor, with spruce lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—not as before.

Schr Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, 6 days from Kingston, Mass., with fish to Crowell & Collins.

Schr G. R. Phelps, Shaler, 15 days from Jacksonville, Fla., with lumber to Benton & Bro.

Schr William and James, Outten, 5 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.

Schr J. W. Truman, Gibbs, 6 days from New Bedford, with box boards to Rice & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 29.—Seven boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Vindicator, with wheat to Hoffman & Kennedy.
A. Sherwood, with stone, for Marcus Hook.
Fannie, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
First Attempt, with coal, for Wilmington.
Village Belle, with timber to Nicolson Paving Co.
Empire, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
Harris & Edwards, with lumber to order.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, 14 days from Key West, at New York yesterday.

Schr Althea, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE EFFECT OF ONE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Amid the general wreck of what were once "Democratic principles," the main plank remaining to which survivors cling, seems to be the repudiation of the public debt. This platform of the party is usually labeled somewhat speciously. It is called "payment of the bonds in money of the United States;" the "compelling the plough-holder and bondholder to take the same currency;" "greenbacks for the rich as well as the poor," and otherwise this project of dishonesty is disguised by specious phrases and respectable names.

All the old war cries of the "unterrified Democracy" have passed away. "State Rights," "Hard Money," Free Trade, and Anti-Federalism, sympathy with struggling nationalities, and the like, are all forgotten. The Republican party are now the Hard Money party, and quite as much in favor of a low tariff as their opponents, and more in favor of liberty, both at home and abroad. The only Democratic principles seem to be, now, cheating the bondholders and expanding the currency.

In the recent elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the great appeals of the Democrats to the people were on the single issue of payment of the bonds in greenbacks. We have no fear that the working people of this State will ever be deluded by these specious appeals to their ignorance and prejudices. Still, as this is now their great weapon, it becomes every workingman who thinks for himself to examine the argument.

There can be no greater delusion to the laboring class than the supposition that they get any advantage from an inconvertible currency. It is an old war cry of the Democratic party, and a still older axiom of political economy, that "an irredeemable paper currency is the robbery of labor." One of the devices of kings and princes in the middle ages for filling their treasuries and plundering the working class was to adulterate or clip their coin. A piece of money then, which was nominally a louis d'or or a florin, contained really a half or a third less of the precious metals, and the potentate was supposed to gain the difference, while the people paid the loss. The irredeemable paper dollar is a precisely similar robbery of the consumers.

If the United States bonds, by an act of incredible national baseness, should ever be paid in paper, it need not be said that the value of the greenback dollar would sink to an immense degree. A dollar, instead of being worth, as it is now, say seventy-three cents, would be worth, perhaps, thirty-three cents. The capitalists who saw the storm impending, and who are better able to perceive beforehand than the laboring classes, would, of course, sell out their bonds as early as possible, and put their money in objects of permanent value, such as houses and lands. The poor would attempt to redeem last, and would find their hard earned savings reduced to half their former value. All savings banks; trust companies, fire insurance and life insurance associations would discover that their investments in Government securities were suddenly stripped of more than half their worth, and the laborers and mechanics who have their savings in these companies would be proportionately impoverished. But this would not be the greatest disaster to the poor, from the payment of the bonds in paper. The present reduced value of the dollar tells more severely on the laborers and consumers than it does on the dealers and the comfortable classes. Commissioner Wells has proved, from careful statistics, that the family expenses of laborers, mechanics and all people of small means, have risen in the last few years 87½ per cent. Wages and salaries have not increased at all equally in proportion. The explanation is simple: where the standard of value is uncertain, or, in other words, where gold has ceased to be the basis of the currency, every petty dealer, shopkeeper, merchant, and importer must charge to his customers a double or treble profit to compensate him for his extra risks. After each dealer in any commodity purchases his article, the currency may change its value, and he may lose all his usual profit. To meet the chance of this, he must add somewhat to the price in dealing with the one next to him in the line of sale. When the article finally reaches the mechanic or the laborer, it is charged with all these extra prices.

The uncertainty, too, of the currency gives the dealer a pretext which he is only too ready to avail himself of to overcharge. If the value of our dollar is steadily falling, as would inevitably be the case under an expected payment of the bonds in paper, this uncertainty would be immediately increased, and the laboring-class suffer proportionably. Moreover, the wages of a working class never can rise as fast as prices rise. There is too close competition between laborers for that. In the first "rise of gold" during the war, it will be remembered, it was a long time before wages rose any way proportionably with the increase of prices, and salaries never reached a fair equality. Capital, too, under a grand effort at national repudiation, would become exceedingly timid, and would not employ labor to the same extent, so that from every source vast disasters would come upon the laboring classes, as the currency increased and gold rose, with the payment of the bonds in paper. Prices would be at starvation point, wages still low, capital sluggish and employment dull. The savings on which the laborers had expected to live would possess but a fraction of their value. Panic would increase and gold rise, until the paper dollar had become like the Confederate, and a crash ensue which would overwhelm laborer and employer together, but where "the weakest would go to the wall."

These are the probable and reasonable results of the great Democratic programme—the payment of the national notes in other "promises to pay."

PARAGUAY—VIEWS OF GENERALS McMAHON AND WORTHINGTON.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The conflicting news which has been coming to this country all along relative to the war in Paraguay and the position and character of the belligerents has been most bewildering. The news by the way of Brazil, or through the other allied States making war on Paraguay, has represented Lopez as having been utterly annihilated; then, again, whenever we could get information direct from Paraguay, Lopez has been found alive, determined as ever to defend the independence of his country, and the people of that little republic ardently devoted to him and his cause. Even the statements of our own diplomatic agents and American citizens who have been in that part of the world have been contradictory. Now, however, we are getting at something that can be relied upon. It appears from our Washington despatch published on Wednesday that Gen. McMahon, the United States Minister to Paraguay, and H. C. Worthington, late United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, have had an interview with Secretary Fish, and have explained the situation of Lopez and the state of affairs at the seat of war. They disagree entirely with Mr. Washburn in the views he has put forth, and they are fresh from the scene of the war. General McMahon agrees with the opinion we have expressed over and over again, that Brazil is wrong in the war, and that her object is to absorb the South American republics on her border. He asserts that Lopez has been greatly slandered by his enemies, or by those who do not know him, and that the Paraguayan chief even now holds a strong position. Indeed, General McMahon asserts that the position of Lopez is impregnable, and that if the Brazilians attempt to follow him up they will be completely destroyed. The announcement by the allies that the war was ended was simply a pretext for withdrawing the invading troops. It appears also from Mr. Worthington's statement that Brazil and her allies have acted in a very unfriendly and high-handed manner towards the United States in the matter of obstructing our war vessels, our ministers, and the official despatches to and from our Government, and its agents. It is evident that the conduct and policy of the United States Government relative to the Paraguayan war and our national interests have been too weak and vacillating. Let us hope the administration, with the facts now before it, will take decisive measures to make our flag respected and to sustain republican institutions in America against the ambition of that exotic monarchy, the Brazilian empire.

FISH AND HOAR.

From the N. Y. World.

A careful canvass of the opinions of the Cabinet regarding the Cuban question develops the fact that Secretary Fish and Attorney-General Hoar are the only members who are opposed to a speedy recognition of the new republic, and they are only opposed to it on the ground that it may complicate our negotiations with Great Britain relative to the Alabama claims.—*Washington Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

We are tired of seeing and reading such rubbish. As we understand it, neither of these gentlemen make any reclamation on England for the Queen's proclamation of May, 1861, giving a belligerent status to the Confederates. They have their own opinion of the friendly or unfriendly spirit to us which inspired it. A claim for damages, based on belligerent recognition of the South by England, is Seward's pet idea. He wasted, for a year and a half, a great quantity of State Department ink and paper on the subject, and sorely vexed the spirit of Mr. Adams. It is Sumner's project also, and underlies much of his speech in the Senate on the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. The *World* repudiated it from the start. Messrs. Fish and Hoar, like sensible men, follow in this matter the *World* (it is a pity they do not do the same in everything), and base their claim in behalf of this nation against Great Britain on the allegation that, in respect to the Alabama, the Queen's ministers did not keep and maintain the neutrality she voluntarily assumed and proclaimed.

We do not believe a word of this statement in the Baltimore *Sun*, because the sympathies of both these Cabinet members are said to be much with the Cubans, and, if they deemed it due to the people of the United States that a declaration of belligerence be made, nothing in the Alabama case would prevent. The suggestion is a cowardly one at best.

The truth is that there is now nothing in the condition or affairs of our people requiring such a recognition or declaration. What public or private concern of any citizen needs it? What material interest under charge of the Government is influenced or inconvenienced by the insurgents in the woods and mountains of Eastern Cuba?

It would be no more absurd for France to deliberate whether she would accord a belligerent status to our warring Indian tribes in the West. They have as many and more men under arms than has Cespedes, fight quite as well, and much in the same style of assaulting an army post or a village and then fleeing to the mountains. The whole power of this Government cannot catch, conquer, or destroy these insurgent Indians, any more than General De Rodas can altogether subdue the creoles, negroes, and Chinamen under Cespedes.

It is apparent now to all impartial persons that the main strength of the Cuban insurrection is in this country. Here is its naval, military, and political base. As Mr. Caleb Cushing truly says, even the political constitution of the pretended republic of Cuba was made here and imported hence into the country over which it was designed to be a fundamental law. The councils of the insurrection are in New York city. Who has heard of any sort of a constitutional convention or a legislative body deliberating in Cuba? Who has seen a copy of an act or law of the legislative department of the republic of Cuba? The really efficient soldiers whom Cespedes has in the woods of the eastern portion of the island were recruited in the United States in violation of its laws. Every vessel, from the Perit to the Lilian, which has reached Cuba in aid of the insurgents, has left our shores under the inspiration of the Cuban Junta in this city—a great part of the members of which are indicted malefactors and under bonds not to do the very things they have been doing during the summer—fitted out in palpable infraction of our municipal code of neutrality and of our treaty stipulations with Spain on the subject.

EXIT BADEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is settled, and there is no help for it. Baden must soon be sacrificed to Prussia's omnivorous maw. France may fret and Austria may stand aghast, but the former is powerless to frustrate the rapacious schemes of her powerful rival, as the futile Wurtemburg quarrel proved, and the latter is too wise to interpose a single remonstrance. Prussia covets her neighbor's land, and the sovereign of the flourishing little duchy has signified his willingness to be absorbed. It is the inevitable destiny of the lords of all the outlying Hohenzollern territories. One by one they lay down their power and their hereditary glories—everything but their barren titles—at the feet of the restless and insatiate ruler of Germany. The instinct of self-preservation requires them to accept their fate with an affectation of content, if not of gratitude, for opposition would only provoke compulsion, and lose them their personal possessions and safety with their crowns. The Grand Duke, having promptly acquiesced in Prussia's proposals, may retain his nominal rank and a fair proportion, at least, of his revenues; but his place among the monarchs of Europe will be blotted out forever.

Regrets are unavailing, yet they are none the less loudly and bitterly expressed. They do not, indeed, proceed from the people of Baden, who, if they trouble themselves with political reflections of any kind, are well aware that the influence of Prussia has for years been supreme, and that no substantial change in their condition is likely to occur. Nor from the pocket-potentate himself, who, whatever may be the feelings with which he sees his easy sway over two millions of souls and six thousand fertile square miles wrested from him, and the brilliant historic memories of his family, covering a space of more than a thousand years, ruthlessly dispersed and obliterated, is far too cautious to give them offensive utterance. They are in no sense the outcry of wounded patriotism or of outraged honor. The lamentation is purely of social and fashionable origin, and it comes from the lively capitals of St. Petersburg and Vienna, from the Boulevards of Paris, and from Belgravia and Bloomsbury. Its echo may be faintly heard in our own Fifth Avenue. For Baden was by universal consent and usage the shining central European rendezvous of all that is most alluring and fascinating in the dainty dissipations and the captivating corruptions of modern existence. We mean, of course, by Baden, the pretty town upon the banks of the Oos, with its little population of 7000 permanent inhabitants, and its annual overflow of a quarter of a million. For the pleasure-seeking world, no other Baden exists. Carlsruhe, the political capital, Manheim, the commercial, and Heidelberg, the intellectual, are unknown lands. Baden-Baden, M. Benazet's stronghold, the capital of vice, alone claims their attention and arrests their footsteps. For twenty years it has been the Mecca of gilded folly, extravagance, passion, and infamy. For twenty years its continually increasing armies of devotees have clung to it with unswerving tenacity. Now the hour of separation has come. Its guilty glories will presently cease to glow; for Prussia, whatever her other weaknesses, has one virtuous impulse, and that is the summary extirpation of all licensed gaming haunts within her borders.

Baden-Baden is a natural Paradise; and Prussia could not, if it would, destroy the innumerable charms of its picturesque ruins, its perfumed meadows, its lovely valleys, and its stately forest-covered hills. But, unluckily, these are not the real attractions to the multitude who yearly make it their temporary home. The only brightness that such scenic attributes possess in the eyes of the vast majority of visitors is reflected from the unwholesome glare of the "Conversation Hall"—so called, perhaps, because the infernal frenzy that seizes upon all who enter it at once and effectively precludes every interchange of thought. The rainbow hues of field and sky are forgotten in the harlequin colors of rouge-et-noir; the fresh and invigorating breezes in the stifling crowds that hurry day and night to fight with fortune; the pleasant murmurings of the harps in the Old Castle in the dull, monotonous click of the roulette ball; the outward atmosphere of ineffable tranquillity and gentleness in the hot strife and anguish and greed of play. Vice banished from Baden will leave it a purified resort for the few who can be satisfied with nature, unstained by those tawdry and ruinous, accessories which blasé and profligate appetites demand, but as the blazing focus of wild excitement and lurid license, its day will soon have passed. In its new character of a small provincial town it will lose all the gaudy glitter which now distinguishes it, but we may, nevertheless, congratulate it on the prospect of a better if an humbler future—one more in harmony with the matchless physical endowments it enjoys.

The French Political Play—Tragic or Tragi-comic?

From the London Spectator.

It is related of a tragedy-writer of the first French empire—Lemercier, if we recollect aright—that when, although known to be opposed in politics to the Empire, he had been elected to the French Academy, and had as a consequence to be presented to the Emperor, the latter received him most graciously, and asked him if he would soon give the world some fine tragedy. "J'attends!" was the new Academician's enigmatic but threatening reply, of which the Cæsar did not care to press for the interpretation. Tragic enough when it came was the result of that waiting, and such as to take away from the professional tragedy-writer all inclination to cut it up into acts and scenes for a mimic stage.

And now the world stands waiting for some "grand spectacle" as the result of a Second French Empire; but whether the play is to be a tragedy, or only a tragi-comedy, no one can tell as yet. For a time it looked as if the former were nigh at hand. Whilst the Emperor was struck down by illness, amidst the swelling clamor of opposition, it seemed as if no more tragic fate had befallen a ruler since the days when King Bomba lay impotent and agonizing whilst Garibaldi and the thousand were swooping round and up from Marsala. One by one all his trusted and handy human tools had been dropping away—De Morny, St. Arnaud, Billault, Troplong, Mocquard, and Niel last of all. The two-edged blade of universal suffrage had wounded the wielder's hand. He who had crushed out an adverse Parliamentary majority had now bent the knee to a minority just elected, had striven and juggled to anticipate its action, and seem to give that which he durst no more withhold; had, if not sacrificed, yet put out of the way his most efficient remaining instrument, Rouher. And now he lay perhaps on his death-bed. Could the woman and the child beside him lift and bear the load which was slipping from his grasp?

But the scene is changed again. Cæsar, if not restored to health, is himself once more. What next?

We need not here again discuss the probabilities of an abdication, already discussed in this journal. That the plan, whether finally rejected or not, has been considered and turned over at the Tuileries, seems beyond doubt. But in itself it would really be but a change of form, not of substance. No one believes that the Third Napoleon will retire to a San Yuste convent, or take to cabbage-planting like another Diocletian. The plain fact of the matter is this:—There is war between the ruler of France and the French people. One or the other must succumb in this warfare. Which shall it be?

Without a struggle, certainly not the ruler; scarcely the people. But where?—in the Parliament or in the streets? If in the Parliament, it may safely be said that the Emperor is vanquished beforehand. The civil history of modern times has few more remarkable pages than that of the growth of the Opposition in the Second Empire, from the time when "the Five," alone amidst a compact mass of ministerial votes—it is almost a solecism to call them voters—with no publicity to back them, since they spoke unreported, bore witness that there was a France outside that mass—a France unsatisfied, protesting, desiring, ready to claim what it desired. At each new election a few votes were added to the first nucleus of opposition, whilst others struggled in by degrees from the ranks of the majority itself; at each Parliament some new concession was granted from on high lest it should be won, till at last, in spite of the whole machinery of French officialism, prefects, sub-prefects, and nominee mayors, and half a million of civil functionaries backed by not much less than half a million of soldiers, the elections of this year sent up nearly a third of Opposition members of all shades, the greatest cities of the Empire taking pleasure in electing "irreconcilables," or at least parading them as candidates. Meanwhile, the right of public meeting has been to some extent restored; the press is not only free, but for the time unbridled, and, as the *Times'* Parisian correspondent says, none but Opposition papers are read. Is it possible to believe that when so much has been gained already by the people more will not be gained now? What concession hitherto made by the Emperor has done more than whet the appetite of the receivers? His amnesty was laughed at; how long will the new Senatus Consultum last? Short shrift probably will the elective House give it, if once it meets. Old or young, the Bonapartes cannot face a Parliamentary *regime;* they must crush it or be crushed by it.

But what if the struggle were in the streets? Why, then the chances might be quite other. Whether it be true or not that at the last Paris riots Niel had given instructions to fire, and Canrobert refused, saying that with the Chassepots too much innocent blood *must* be shed, certain it is that soldiers armed with the new rifles, fronted only by the usual materials of a French insurrection or revolution—National-Guard muskets of the July monarchy, fowling-pieces, and pistols, with here and there a revolver—must bear down all before them. Once in the streets, it is the people, not the ruler, who stand vanquished beforehand. And the question arises—are they being drawn down there? Why are the press laws so utterly silent? Why, instead of the old vigorous war of warnings and prosecutions, is every provocation allowed to go unrepressed? Few persons in France now doubt that the Paris election riots were at least half got-up. Is the meeting of the House of Representatives delayed, in order that the Parisians may be whipped-up to fever heat by the press, whilst the most trusted leaders of the opposition are dispersed and silent, in order to keep the arena free for some wild rising, headless, aimless, without a rallying point, without a moderating influence? That some such plots are being contrived by the dozen, no one doubts; reckless fanatics will never be wanting to spin them—no, nor police agents to join in and denounce them.

Yes, a good street victory might establish the dynasty for five, ten, fifteen years perhaps. But at what price? The struggle must be one in good earnest. The mere "red spectre" has lost its hobgoblin terrors for the nation. The very *bourgeoisie* of Paris has learnt to distinguish between a row and a revolution. For the first time since forty-nine years, the *emeutes* of the election days failed to ruffle, far less turn, the current of public opinion. An aimless volley down a boulevard would rather irritate than, as in 1851, cow Paris. The men who must be drawn into the streets must be real foes worth getting rid of, such, for instance, as that *ouvrier* before whom the Cassagnac, head bravo of the Empire, lately quailed, when, professing entire ignorance of sword and pistol alike, and not willing to be simply murdered at arm's length with the one or at ten paces with the other, the *ouvrier* claimed of him in vain a duel with two pistols, one loaded, the other unloaded, each holding his muzzle to the other's temple. Grim, wild men these, dangerous to be left long at large. To be successful, the tragedy must be complete.

But it is dangerous playing with edge-tools—new ones, too, many of them. What if they failed to do their work? Faithful though the army may be, there are, even in this respect, awkward symptoms. Here is M. de Keratry, who commanded an Imperial counter-guerilla in Mexico, now claiming for the prorogued Assembly—to which he has been elected—the right to constitute itself unconvoked this very month. The new Republican dogma, that of the abolition of standing armies, is said to be spreading among the soldiers themselves, always out of humor with their lot. The chance lies between a carnage and failure. The carnage would be terrible; failure would be terrible. And the chance has to be risked by an old man, enfeebled by chronic disease, not personally cruel—will he risk it? Will he not rather try some of the old expedients, which served him in such good stead in days gone by?—a little bloodshed, rather more bullying, oracular speechifying, vague promises, *coups de theatre*, trottings-out of the Liberal cousin? * * * Sad it is, no doubt, that the tame eagle brought up in a Carlton Gardens' area and the Satory sausages—valuable stage properties though they were in their time—will not bear using more than once. * *

But then the tragedy is given up, and the tragi-comedy commences. If the people have enough self-control to avoid the streets, they may sit till they have laughed it out.

WINES.

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40 PIECES SATINS,
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Sheriff W. C. Craig, of Steuben county, N. Y., reached this city yesterday with a requisition for Charlemagne Fisk, an alleged fugitive from justice from that place, where he is said to have broken jail at Bath six weeks ago. Fisk was found at Manayunk working in a factory. Three years ago he was arrested on the charge of arson and forgery at Woodhall, in the county named. He was indicted for the forgery, pleaded guilty, and served two years' imprisonment. After his liberation he was rearrested on the charge of arson, and was in jail awaiting trial when he cut his way through the roof and escaped.

—Yesterday afternoon Catharine Callahan, aged 102 years, fell while in the act of stepping upon a curbstone at Nineteenth and Coates streets. She was carried into a neighboring store, where she died in a few minutes. This old lady had reached a remarkable age to be active and able to walk about. Her residence was in the vicinity of Twentieth and Coates streets. The Coroner was notified.

—Patrick Sweeney, driver, fell from his coal cart last evening about 6 o'clock, and was killed. The deceased resided in Orris court, running off from Rodman street, below Broad. The Coroner was notified.

—The alarm of fire last evening, at quarter past 10 o'clock, was caused by the explosion of a gas pipe in the dwelling No. 1551 North Twelfth street. The damage was trifling.

—An employe at the Pascal Works, named Kelly, had one of his arms severely injured yesterday by the machinery. He was removed to his residence, near Spruce and Sixth streets.

—President Grant was serenaded last night at the residence of ex-Secretary Borie.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 129.

—The Richmond (Va.) Theatre was sold yesterday for $34,000.

—President Grant leaves this city to-day for Washington.

—The Maryland State Agricultural Fair at Baltimore is well attended.

—The Washingtonians are to have a new opera house, costing $350,000.

—The new Secretary of War, Belknap, arrived in Washington yesterday.

—The dealers of Boston have advanced the price of coal to $10·50 per ton.

—Counterfeit legal revenue stamps are in circulation in San Francisco.

—James M. Williams, of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners, has resigned.

—Minister McMahon advises that our diplomatic relations be restored with Paraguay.

—Assistant United States Treasurers may redeem nickel five cent pieces, in sums of $100.

—It is proposed to establish an immense bank note engraving concern in Washington.

—Nearly all the heads of departments at Washington attended the Maryland Fair yesterday.

—The case of the privateer Cuba will be argued at Wilmington, N. C., to-day, by counsel engaged.

—One hundred bakers and dealers in bread in New Orleans have been arrested for selling short weight.

—No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Butterfield.

—United States seamen are hereafter to be allowed to draw one-fifth of the pay due them at the end of each month.

—The dispersing of the crew of the Hornet, and her disarming, is said to be in accordance with the policy of the Government.

—Secretary Robeson has just issued an important circular to the officers of the navy, recommending enlarged liberties to seamen.

—The Franklin Telegraph line operators at Baltimore return to work to-day at an advance of twenty per cent, on their former salaries.

—The Surveyor-General of Colorado has sent to the Land Office at Washington, specimens of rich gold and silver ores from that Territory.

—The steamboat Stonewall was burned near Cairo, Illinois, yesterday, and of two hundred and fifty-two persons on board only thirty escaped.

—There is a revolution in progress in the Mormon Church, the Mormons only waiting for Brigham to die to carry out their concerted measures.

—If Captain Higgins, of the Hornet, attempts to ship a new crew or to rearm his vessel, he will render himself liable to the action of the Neutrality laws.

—The Government holds that no armed and equipped war vessel, sailing under the flag of an unrecognized nation, has a right to remain in our ports.

—The Secretary of the Navy gives good reasons why the pay of seamen should not be stopped by courts-martial. He says it punishes their innocent families.

—Captain Higgins, lately commanding the Cuban privateer Hornet, telegraphs to the Government that his vessel is being dismantled and his crew dispersed.

—Our new Minister to China, F. F. Low, of California, has arrived in Washington, and will have an interview on the subject of his mission with the Secretary of State to-day.

Foreign Affairs.

—The press prosecution in Paris is suspended.

—Metternich has been censured by the Austrian Government for the indulgence of his propensity for duelling.

—The London *Post* says of General Grant that his habits and mode of life preclude the possibility of his being connected with the gold ring.

—English holders in stock in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad are about to bring suit in an American court for the value of their shares.

CITY COUNCILS.

Meeting of Select and Common Branches Yesterday Afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.—President Stokley was in the chair. A very full attendance was present.

From the Controllers of Public Schools came a note, replying to an official inquiry of Councils that the balance of $4073 remains unexpended of the appropriation for the erection of a certain new school-house in the Twenty-first School Section.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hookey asking the Mayor to reinstate as policemen Patrick Carrigan, John Riley, and John Gerard. These gentlemen were discharged from the police force by Mayor Fox. In the opinion of Mr. Hookey, their discharge was the result of impulse, rather than of even-handed justice.

Mr. Ritchie professed inability to see this matter as it appeared through the perifocals of Mr. Hookey. While stickling for even-handed justice he pronounced his inability to discern adequate reason why, when Mr. Fox dismissed a man for dereliction of duty, he should be reinstated without investigation as to the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Ritchie moved to amend by also asking the Mayor to report for what reason he removed from office Police Lieutenant John Spear. This was agreed to.

Another member moved to include also an inquiry as to the reason why his Honor kicked out of office Lieutenant Jacoby. This was carried without dissent.

Mr. Franciscus now arose. He referred to the summary dismissal from the force of Lieutenant William Leighton, and wished to know also why this useful officer was decapitated. Agreed to.

Common Council passed and sent to the Select Council an ordinance approving the securities of the gentlemen elected to city and county offices, from the holding of which they have so long been deprived. The Mayor's veto says:—

"The Court of Common Pleas on the 16th instant decided that those whose sureties you have by these resolutions approved were elected to the several offices claimed by them, and your action on the 18th in reference to the matter was eminently proper as the necessary preliminary to their entering upon the duties of their offices respectively.

"Afterward, however, the present incumbents appealed from that decision to the Supreme Court, and writs of certiorari have been issued removing the whole records for the decision of the Supreme Court. Of this I was, on the same day, the 19th instant, on which the resolutions were delivered to me for consideration, formally notified by the counsel for the parties appealing, as also of the fact that the writs issued by the Supreme Court acted as a supersedeas to further proceedings under the Common Pleas decree, and prevented those who had been declared to be elected from taking possession of the offices until the Supreme Court should finally decide the case."

In the case of the contested election of sheriff of this county in 1861 (Ewing vs. Thompson), Mr. Fox cites a case parallel to that upon which he now renders decision.

There ensued a course of parliamentary sparring. It terminated in the reference of the entire business to the Committee on Police, with instructions to inquire whether Patrick Carrigan and Messrs. Riley and Gerard had not been discharged for indulging in excessive drams.

Mr. Shallcross, on behalf of the Committee on Police, offered an ordinance to regulate the government of hackney vehicles.

Its first section provides that every hack-driver shall furnish to each customer a card, when that customer requires it, upon which is printed the number of the vehicle, with the schedule of prices affixed for transportation from point to point.

This section was adopted.

By the second section the high constables of the city are authorized to visit the hack stands, and order away from them every vehicle not drawn by properly fed horses, or in charge of jehus who are drunken.

Mr. Plumly submitted that this section contained provisions that were not equitable. He did not want to see high constables clothed with the arbitrary authority to go and order from a carriage stand a pair of horses, simply because of the prominence of their ribs. Mr. Plumly explained that a lean horse may be in better condition than a fat one, and that the section left open to the high constables an opportunity for the exercise of personal ends.

The bill finally passed this Chamber. The vote was 17 yeas to but 6 negatives.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on City Property, reported an ordinance excepting from the ordinance which consolidates the Departments of City Property, Wharves and Landings, the police stations in Spring Garden, West Philadelphia and Germantown.

A resolution permitting the Vulcanized Pavement Company to lay specimen pavement in Ninth street, and also in Vine street, was recommitted.

The Chamber then adjourned to hold a special session next Monday afternoon.

A delegation of Councilmen from Cincinnati were in the city. The gentlemen from Porkopolis declined to accept municipal hospitality. What they wanted was a little piloting among the Thursday evening lectures in the various churches of the city. To accommodate them the members concluded to adjourn.

COMMON BRANCH.—President Louis Wagner in the chair.

The following communications were received:—One from the City Treasurer; referred to Committee on Finance. One from Mr. Hanna, to tramway Evans street; referred. One from Mr. H. Huhn, asking for permission to allow Harrison Brothers to use certain telegraph poles; referred.

Mr. Huhn offered a resolution, instructing the City Solicitor to proceed against Cornelius Kennedy, contractor, and Francis Willey, surety on the bond of Kennedy, for the construction of a sewer on the north side of Spring Garden street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Referred to the Committee on Survey.

A communication was received from the Mayor, declining to approve the sureties of Thomas J. Worrell, City Solicitor elect, Receiver of Taxes, and City Controller.

The first bill vetoed was read, and the question, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the Mayor's veto? was put. The yeas and nays being called, the result was, yeas 35, nays 0.

Mr. Hetzell moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Evans moved to lay the motion on the table. The yeas and nays were called—yeas 34, nays 2—and the motion to lay on the table was carried.

Mr. Dillon moved to reconsider the vote, which the Chair decided could not be done.

Mr. Hetzell appealed from the decision of the Chair. The ayes were 34, nays 3.

On a motion to lay the appeal on the table the yeas were 33 and the nays 6. The appeal was laid on the table and the bill passed.

The second bill, approving the securities of S. B. Hancock, City Controller, Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes, and Alexander McCuen, City Commissioner, was taken up.

Mr. Hetzell moved to refer to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Evans called the main question: Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor?

The vote stood yeas 34, nays 7—more than two-thirds having voted in favor of the passage of the bill. Passed.

Mr. Huhn offered a resolution of request to the Department of Surveys. Referred.

Mr. Ray, of the Committee of Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation for expenses in the department of the City Treasurer. Postponed.

Also an ordinance making an appropriation of $700,000 to the commissioners of Fairmount Park, to pay for ground taken and improvements made. Agreed to.

Also an ordinance to make a special appropriation of $53,400 to the department for supplying the city with water.

Mr. Hetzell moved to postpone.

Mr. Hanna moved to indefinitely postpone. A lengthy discussion ensued, after which the motion to indefinitely postpone was withdrawn.

The motion to postpone was called, and the yeas stood 14, nays 17.

A motion was made to adjourn—yeas 10, nays 21.

Mr. Hetzell moved the bill be indefinitely postponed.

No quorum voting, the Chamber adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Report of the Fifth Auditor—Cost of Our Diplomatic Service—General Spinner's Annual Report—The Nickel Coinage.

THE FORTHCOMING report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury contains the following statement of expenses of missions abroad for salaries, contingencies and loss by exchange, from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, as shown by accounts adjusted in that office:

Austria—Salaries, $17,365 57; contingencies, $83 79.
Belgium—Salaries, $8118 17; contingencies, $1164 75.
Bolivia—Salaries, $1359 87; contingencies, $56 25.
Brazil—Salaries, $6000.
Chili—Salaries, $3413 76; contingencies, $469 15.
China—Salaries, $1500; loss by exchanges, $1411.
Costa Rica—Salary, $7316 57; contingencies, $286 54.
Denmark—Salary, $5625; contingencies, $198 47.
Ecuador—Salary, $1000.
France—Salary, $26,487 42; contingencies, $3934 94.
Great Britain—Salary, $21,021 53; contingencies, $1766 54.
Guatemala—Salary, $8118 13; contingencies, $615 12; loss by exchange, $346 79.
Hawaiian Islands—Salary, $6096; contingencies, $183.
Honduras—Salary, $618.
Italy—Salary, $10,867; contingencies, $410.
Japan—Salary, $10,000; contingencies, $331; loss by exchange, $973 94.
Liberia—Salary, $2850 64; contingencies, $137.
Mexico—Salary, $11,932 50; contingencies, $1787 93.
Netherlands—Salary, $7500; contingencies, $350 86.
Nicaragua—Salary, $7953; contingencies, $397.
Paraguay—Salary, $11,414; contingencies, $776; loss by exchange, $570.
Peru—Salary, $10,755 50; contingencies, $571; loss by exchange, $531.
Portugal—Salary, $870 85; contingencies, $135 86; loss by exchange, $21 30.
Prussia—Salary, $12,000; contingencies, 1093.
Russia—Salary, $12,989; contingencies, $932 96.
Salvador—Salary, $7500; contingencies, $168 81; loss by exchange, $212.
Spain—Salary, $12,000; contingencies, $3712; loss by exchange, $116.
Sweden—Salary, $6820; contingencies, 230.
Switzerland—Salary, $8118; contingencies, $415.
Turkey—Salary, $7500; contingencies, $30 70; loss by exchange, $289.
United States of Colombia—Salary, $7500; contingencies, $1361.
Venezuela—Salary, $5324 80; contingencies, $479 73; loss by exchange, $54 08.

The salaries paid to the judges and arbitrators under the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain of April 7, 1862, aggregate for the same period $7375, with an expenditure for contingencies at New York of $400.

The grand total for all expenses of missions abroad for that time is $319,537 76.

The statement of consular returns shows an excess of fees over salaries and loss by exchange of $68,971 93, for the fiscal year ending June 30.

A statement showing the amount expended by consular officers of the United States for the relief of American seamen at the consulates:

The amount received by them as extra wages of discharged seamen, and the amount of loss in exchange incurred in drawing for balances due, give an excess of disbursements over receipts amounting to $33,527.

The report also shows that during the year 1000 seamen were sent to the United States from foreign ports; the amount of money paid for their passage being $11 654.

Amount expended by United States consuls on account of criminal seamen, $1395 85.

Amount refunded to citizens, seamen or their representatives, directly from the United States Treasury, during the year, the several sums having been previously received at the consulates, $4047 96.

Department accounts, &c., received and allowed during the year: State, $332,308 34.

Caleb Cushing, Commissioner of the joint commission of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Companies, claims $4750.

Archibald Campbell, Commissioner of the northwest boundary survey, for running the northwest boundary line, claims $9333 87.

Interior Department, $25,917 26; Patent-office, $127,097 45; Post-office, $191,102 52.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of General Spinner, United States Treasurer, will contain the following exhibit of the receipts from internal revenue, and expeditures for the same, for the six months ending September 30, in each of the years 1868 and 1869:

Receipts, 1869, - - - -	$108,477,424 82
Receipts, 1868, - - - -	87,057,225 20
Increase of receipts, - - -	$21,420,199 62
Expenditures, 1868, - - -	$5,349,629 79
Expenditures, 1869, - - -	4,359,243 87
Decrease of expenditures, - -	$990,385 92
Total gain in the six months of this year over the corresponding months of last year, -	$22,410,585 54

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 28, 1869.—By virtue of the authority contained in the fifth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces, approved May 16, 1866," the Treasurer or general assistant Treasurer of the United States will hereafter redeem, in national currency, the five cent pieces coined under the provisions of said act, when presented in sums of not less than $100 at their respective offices.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HORRIBLE.

Terrible Catastrophe on the Mississippi River—The Steamship Stonewall Burned to the Water's Edge When Off Neeley's Landing—Over Two Hundred Persons Drowned—Only Forty-three Passengers Saved—Heart-rending Scenes.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A private dispatch to the Memphis Packet Company says the steamer Stonewall was burned this morning near Neely's landing, on the Mississippi, about forty-five miles above Cairo, and that forty-three of the passengers and crew out of one hundred and sixty were saved. The Stonewall sailed hence on Tuesday for New Orleans. From the tenor of dispatches received it is inferred that all above the number mentioned, forty-three, were lost.

Evening.—Mr. Phelps, a planter of Shreveport, La., has arrived from the wreck of the Stonewall, and furnishes the following particulars of the disaster:

The boat caught fire at 6.30 on Wednesday evening, at a point a little below Neely's landing, 125 miles below St. Louis, from a candle, which the deck passengers had near some hay while playing cards. The steamer was run on a gravel bar, the pilot supposing that the passengers could wade ashore on the bar. Unfortunately, at the end of the bar was a slough, and here it was that the larger number were drowned.

The boat only ran on the bar two feet, and the shallowest water about her was five or six feet. The boat being loaded with hay, burned very quickly, and all efforts to put out the fire were unavailing. The Belle of Memphis came up at 9.30, three hours after the accident, and rendered all the assistance possible. Out of two hundred and fifty-two passengers and crew, only thirty are known to be saved.

The last seen of Captain Scott he was floating down stream on a log. The people at Neely's saw the light, and hastened to assist. One man rescued sixteen persons with a skiff, and had it not been for this help all would have been lost. A gentleman from Paducah, Ky., swam ashore with a lady, and at her entreaty returned to save her child. In swimming ashore he was grasped by a drowning man, and was compelled to shake him off.

One man was taken from the wreck so badly burned that he died on reaching shore. Captain Dondy, of Shreveport, La., was saved. There were thirty nine cabin passengers and crew. All the ladies on board were lost but one. Fulkerson, the pilot, and the carpenter were the only ones of the crew saved.

The boat was owned by Captain John Shaw and Dennis Long, the latter in Louisville, and was valued at $45,000; insured for $30,000. She had on board 800 tons of freight, including 270 head of horses and mules, which were insured. Captain Shaw had stopped off this trip, and Captain Thomas Scott was in command.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—George W. Fulton, chief engineer of the Stonewall, arrrived here on the Belle Memphis, and gives some further particulars. Sixteen persons were saved by clinging to a plank, and sixteen more swam ashore, and these are all, out of the 250 to 260 on board, of whose positive safety there is any certainty.

A man named Bennett was picked up, but died soon afterward. The only officers of the boat known to be saved are George W. Fulton, chief engineer; Edward Fulkrod, pilot, and E. P. Watson, carpenter. Monroe Vandervoort, the stoker, and Charles Williams and John Churchman, deck hands, were also saved. Of three ladies on board only one, Mrs. Gregg, was saved.

The scene on board was heartrending in the extreme. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity under the action of a high wind, and the passengers, in wild terror, crowded the forecastle until forced overboard in a mass, and drowned each other in desperate struggles to free themselves. Others would spring overboard, whirl round in the strong current for an instant, and disappear forever.

Mr. Fulton jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore, but coming in contact with a number of mules, swam to and clambered upon the wheel of the boat.

While he was there the steampipe burst, and the wheel revolved three times. He clung to it, however, and was finally taken ashore in a skiff.

Charles Williams, deck hand, says he tried to smother the fire when it was first discovered with blankets, but the wind blew so strongly that he failed. An effort was made to bring the hose into play on the fire, but the crowd of frenzied deck passengers rushed with such irresistible force upon the men having it in charge that they were obliged to give it up.

Williams then threw overboard a bale of hay, and getting on it drifted to the stern of the boat, where he found the yawl, containing six men and a woman. He was taken in, but, having no oars, they could not stem the current, and Williams and the woman were put ashore, and the remaining men made another attempt to reach the steamer, using the seats of the yawl for paddles; but the tide was too strong, and they were carried down stream and seen no more. Williams thinks that not more than thirty persons were saved; but as many were able to reach the shore at different points down the river, further information may show the loss of life to have been less terrible and appalling than present advices indicate. There is no telegraph office within several miles of the scene of the disaster, and no information later than eleven o'clock last night has been received.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A special dispatch from Carbondale, Illinois, says that when the fire broke out every effort was made to land, but the boat was so heavily laden that she could not be brought nearer than one hundred yards of the shore, and great confusion and terror prevailed. There were about 200 cabin and deck passengers aboard, a large number of whom were women and children. The flames spread with great rapidity, and scores of men jumped into the water and attempted to reach the shore by swimming, but nearly all these were lost.

The pilot, engineer, stoker, carpenter and forty-four passengers are known to be saved.

The captain, clerks, and other officers, and many passengers, were lost. All the books and papers of the boat were lost, as were all the cattle and other freight.

Many persons died after reaching the shore from exposure.

All of the women and children were lost, nearly, if not all, being burned to death.

The conduct of the passengers and officers is said to have been heroic. Such an appalling scene has not been witnessed on the Mississippi for many years. The saved were kindly cared for by the officers of the Belle Memphis, and were carried to St. Louis. An interview with the assistant engineer elicits from him the following statement:

The alarm was given at 1.30, and in ten minutes the boat was in a sheet of flame, and every person had deserted her. All that were lost were drowned, and none were burned. Of eleven women on board but three were saved. But one yawl was seen, and that was taken possession of by some deck passengers. No other life-boat or life-preservers were seen. The boat grounded two hundred yards from the shore, in about six feet of water. There were 40 cabin and 150 deck passengers and a crew of 60—in all about 250 souls, about 50 only of whom were saved.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 28.—The following named passengers are known to have been saved from the Stonewall, furnished by W. A. Cook, of Texas, who was a passenger on the boat: M. M. Mosherer, L. T. Joan, M. Marx, M. B. Breny, J. Swain, Dr. Jones, of New Orleans, V. Cook, M. C. Sweeners, P. Harren, J. N. Stewart, J. Conway, Mike Kinley and brother, George Helmer, of St. Louis, George and Nick Perit, B. Pere and wife, N. H. Moshery, L. Swan, James Schward, Harmon M. Phillips, of Shreveport, La., J. Connars, James Griffin, John Pierce, Dennis Moriarty, Dr. A. W. Washburn, Dr. S. B. Innes, T. H. Carroll, J. H. Lyon, second engineer.

There were 258 persons on the Stonewall, including the crew, and only 38 are known to have been saved.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 27	MOON RISES	morn
SUN SETS	5 01	HIGH WATER	10 02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL,
H. C. BUTCHER,
S. E. STOKES,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.
J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Donau	Southampton	New York	Oct. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 19
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 21
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 22
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 23
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Oct. 23
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Oct. 23
Paraguay	London	New York	Oct. 23
Nemesis	London	New York	Oct. 30
FOR EUROPE.			
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Nov. 2
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Berlin	Baltimore	Bremen	Nov. 3
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 1
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig J. B. Brown, Bain, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Abbott Devereaux, Rich, Nevassa, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, Lynn, J. J. Crout & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Centipede, Beckett, 36 hours from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from Bridgeport.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Bridgeport.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemyer, from New Haven.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, from Portsmouth.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Adams, from Newburyport.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Boston.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Heraty, from Boston.
Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, from Boston.
Schr M. Price, Ferguson, from Boston.
Schr C. Kienzle, Studams, from Boston.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, from New Bedford.
Schr E. Wooten, Young, from New York.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, from New York.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, from Providence.
Schr A. Truedell, Hayes, from Providence.
Schr S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Providence.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Greenport, N. Y.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 28.—Eleven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Louis Roger, with hay and straw, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 28.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Mary Loughney; Osprey; E. C. Potter; W. S. Burton; M. Hennessey; Minnie Repplier, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 29.—The barge Mary Morrow, leaves to-day with coal, for New York.

L. S. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 28.—Spoken by pilot boat M. H. Grinnell to-day, ship British Princess, Brown, from Calcutta 9th July for New York.

Also, boarded the barque Kingdom of Belgium, Rogers, from Singapore 11th July; she came into Delaware Bay to-day, stood up, and went ashore to the westward of the Brown, the captain being in irons; a pilot got her off and took her out to sea for New York.

At the Breakwater, schrs Angel, Jennings, from New York for Virginia; R. H. Nelson, from Indian River for New York; Pedro A. Grau, from Philadelphia for Georgetown, D. C.; Adelaide, from Philadelphia for New Haven; also, steamship Ann Kennedy, from Norfolk for Boston, with her walking beam broken. Wind SW.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Wilcox, Johnson, at Alicante 7th inst. to load for Philadelphia.
Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, from Liverpool, at New Orleans 23d inst.
Ship Tyro, Baker, at Boston 27th inst. from Shields.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 26th instant.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.
Barque M. Cameron, Graham, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

POLITICAL.

VOTE THE PEOPLE'S TICKET
IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
For State Senator,
JAMES M. SCOVEL.
For Sheriff,
SAMUEL ARCHER.
FOR LEGISLATURE.
First District,
HIRAM MATTHEWS.
Second District,
JACOB HITCHENER.
Third District,
ANDREW D. TURNER.
Coroners,
JOHN D. SEYBOLD,
ENOS P. FUREY,
ROBERT CHEW. 10 21 12t*

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin........$145 | Second Cabin........$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on THURSDAY, October 28, at 1 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street.
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., 3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. HUBBS, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN H. HUBBS, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
SARAH M. HUBBS, Administratrix,
No. 1543 N. TWELFTH Street,
Or to her Attorney,
JOHN ROBERTS,
10 26 5t No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 29

DAVID FLEMMING,
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER,
No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market.
Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 38 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets. 11 6

PIANOS.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, NOS. 1126-1128 Chesnut street.—First-class Pianos at fixed prices.—Chickering & Sons, Marschall & Mittauer, Ihne & Son. Finest new Pianos to rent.
10 20 12t W. H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" not to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY.—PATTI!
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that the unrivalled Concert Vocalist, Miss CARLOTTA
PATTI
PATTI
will make her first appearance here (since her return from Europe) in
TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
29th and 30th October, at 8 o'clock.
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by
RONCONI, RITTER, PRUME, HABELMANN, and
JOSEPH HERRMANNS,
WITH GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director........Mr. DIETRICH
Accompanist........G. W. COLBY
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; Proscenium Boxes, $15; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—A few rows in the Family Circle will be reserved at $1 (including reserved seats.)
Steinway's Pianos used at all the Patti Concerts.
The Sale of Seats will commence this morning, at C. W. A. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; also at the Academy of Music. 10 29 2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN,
PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
REFINED ILLUSION,
DELIGHTFUL MYSTERY,
FEATS OF MODERN MAGIC.
Will make his reappearance on
MONDAY EVENING, November 1st,
And every evening during the week, with a programme
ENTIRELY NEW, NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
Invented by himself, expressly to signalize his return to this hemisphere.
NO APPLIANCE OF MECHANISM
Or assistance of paraphernalia of any kind are used in these astonishing performances.
Tickets One Dollar, without extra charge for reserved seats.
Sales of tickets commence Saturday morning at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street. 10 27 tf

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
Of the great Dramatic triumph,
HUNTED DOWN;
OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
Mary Leigh........LAURA KEENE
Assisted by her splendid Company. To conclude with
A COMEDIETTA.
On Monday—AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
In preparation, two new plays,
BELLA and PATRIE;
OR, THE WHITE WOMAN OF WICKLOW.
Seats secured from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7¾.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 29,
LAST NIGHT AND
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
HAMLET.
HAMLET........EDWIN BOOTH
SIXTH EDWIN BOOTH MATINEE AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY.
Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2.
When will be enacted Shakspeare's Historical Tragedy of HAMLET.
HAMLET........EDWIN BOOTH
SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Drama TIME AND THE HOUR.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
SHAKESPEARIAN REVIVAL,
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.
With new Scenery, new Costumes, Music, and an efficient Cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW
And the entire Company.
MONDAY, Nov. 1,
Boucicault and Byron's
LOST AT SEA.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
THE CLODOCHE TROUPE.
GREEK SLAVE.
NEW BALLET,
THE CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
(Late Theatre Comique).
MR. CHAS. H. DUPREZ........Manager.
Brilliant Opening. Triumphant Success.
The Ladies' Favorite Amusement Resort.
This Evening and Every Night During Season.
First week of the great, famous
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
First Week—Pas de Fleur.
First Week—Benedict's Japanese Troupe.
First Week—Band Began to Play.
First Week—Burlesque Opera, Il Trovatore.
First Week—See-Ell-Oh-Ge
First Week—Ruin Millionaire.
Doors open ¾ of 7. Commence at ¾ to 8. Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquet, 75; Boxes, $5; Gallery, 25 cts; Reserved Seats, 75; Colored Boxes, 50 cents. Ticket office open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. 10 27

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES,
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

PATENTS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 1m

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR
Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
No. 120 N. NINTH Street.

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DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
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Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

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WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
GREEN PEAS,
FRESH TOMATOES, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7† Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 4

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1869.

THE CITY COUNCILS.

SEVERAL matters of interest came up for consid ration before City Councils yesterday.

Mr. Hookey, one of the Democratic members of Select Council, showed a disposition to Andrew Johnsonize the Mayor, and to get up a tenure of office issue in regard to the policemen, but his efforts were not attended with any great degree of success, and his failure is apparently attributable, in part, to his abandonment of his own project. After offering a resolution directing the Mayor to reinstate certain policemen who were summarily removed, which was amended by adding other names, and after declaring that he doubted if the Mayor had the authority to summarily dismiss officers without the consent of Select Council, Mr. Hookey voted for a postponement of the consideration of the whole subject, but it was finally referred to the Committee on Police. There is but little hope, however, that that body will discover any legal remedy, under the present system, for the glaring evil of a partisan reorganization of the police force whenever a Democratic Mayor succeeds a Republican, or *vice versa*. The people must look to the Legislature for an amendment of the vital defect in the Act of Consolidation which permits these wholesale removals. They are no longer tolerated in any other large city, and if they are to be continued here the efficiency of the police will be so much weakened that it will be scarcely worth maintaining. Since the citizens are called upon to pay about a million of dollars per annum to support this standing army, they have a right to expect and demand that it shall be so constituted as to render the greatest possible amount of good service; but when their money is wasted in supporting men who are the serviceable allies of the dangerous enemies of society, who give information to criminals to assist in their escape from justice, and who refuse to appear in Court to testify against arraigned prisoners, they are taxed to sustain and aid, rather than to repress crime. While ballot-box stuffers can demand as a reward for their guilty partisan zeal that their criminal associates shall be quartered on the city as policemen, we can never expect a creditable force, especially as they supplant hundreds of men who had served the city long and well, but who were turned adrift solely on account of their refusal to subscribe to Democratic doctrines and to support Democratic candidates. There is no excuse for a refusal of the Republican Legislature of the State to provide a remedy for these wrongs. If they disregard partisan considerations altogether, let them so arrange a commission that hereafter the force may be composed of Republican and Democratic appointees in approximately equal proportions; but let them, at all events, rescue the city from the manifest evils arising from changes on political grounds, and the substitution of raw or unworthy new appointees for faithful and trustworthy officers.

A deep interest was also excited by the message of the Mayor vetoing the resolutions approving the sureties of the Republican candidates for City Solicitor, City Controller, Receiver of Taxes, and City Commissioner, whose right to hold those offices was affirmed by the late decision of the Court of Common Pleas. Under the circumstances, the Mayor no doubt felt constrained to give to his fellow candidates on the Democratic ticket of 1868, who were less fortunate than himself, all the benefits that could possibly arise from his veto while the appeal to the Supreme Court remains undecided. But his action appears to have met with little favor in Common Council, where the sureties were approved, in spite of his veto, by a vote of 34 to 7. The Select branch did not act on the subject, and if the question assumes a strictly partisan aspect there he may be sustained, as the Republicans do not possess a two-thirds vote, but it is considered not improbable that he will also be overruled in that body.

In the Common branch, after the passage of an ordinance appropriating $700,000 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, a spirited debate sprung up on an ordinance appropriating $53,400 to the Water Department, in the course of which the action of the present Chief Engineer was on the one hand bitterly denounced and on the other warmly defended. Councilman Evans entered the lists against him, charging that he had expended more money during his administration than his predecessor, Birkenbine, and making the bold allegation that the evils arising from the recent drought were owing to his incompetency. Mr. Hanna, in defense of the Chief Engineer, declared that the assaults made by Evans were prompted by personal feeling. Final action was prevented by the absence of a quorum, and the discussion is only important on account of its exhibition of hostility on the part of several Republican members to the present Chief Engineer.

MAKING THE NAVAL SERVICE POPULAR.

IT is gratifying to find that Secretary Robeson is alive to the necessity for making the naval service popular with seamen, by diminishing their hardships and granting them as much liberty as is consistent with good discipline. The circular issued by him under date of October 21, for the guidance of the officers of the navy, expresses ideas that will be most cordially approved of, and if the commanding officers carry out the Secretary's instructions in the spirit that they are given, they will do much towards inducing good men to enlist in the navy, and to remain there permanently. The Secretary very wisely thinks that the seamen in the navy should not needlessly be denied such indulgence as may be consistent with the efficiency and discipline of the service. This is a rather hard rap over the knuckles of certain commanding officers, who seem to imagine that discipline can only be maintained by a constant exercise of severity, and who, by their conduct towards those under their command, so far from making the navy popular, cause many a gallant tar to swear that if he ever gets out of Uncle Sam's clutches he will never put himself in a like predicament again. Many officers dole out a few hours' liberty on shore and other indulgences as if they were granting personal favors, and many men, after being confined on board ship for long cruises, are deprived of their liberty on shore as a punishment for the most trivial offenses. Indeed, this is one of the favorite punishments with many officers, who inflict it for reasons that are often exceedingly inadequate, while to the men it is particularly galling, tending to make them dissatisfied far more than some apparently severer penalties would do. In the year 1862 Congress passed a law forbidding, under heavy penalties, such punishments as tricing up by the thumbs, bucking, gagging, and others equally outrageous, and the officers of the navy were restricted to certain prescribed modes of reducing incorrigibles to subjection, which, however severe, were not necessarily cruel. There is good reason to believe, however, that this law is frequently disregarded, and a number of cases have been lately brought to the notice of the public in which commanders of vessels have been charged with cruelty towards their men, and with practicing the very modes of torture that are forbidden. The enlisted men in cases of this kind have a remedy, it is true, if they can only get a hearing; but there are innumerable difficulties in the way that, in a large majority of cases, practically leaves them no redress. Any complaints to the Navy Department against a commanding officer are obliged to pass through the hands of the officer himself and to receive his endorsement before the Secretary will take any notice of them and the consequence is that if a complaint is made, it is the easiest thing in the world for the offender to pocket it and thus prevent it from coming under the notice of his superior. This in reality is often done, and if the aggrieved seaman waits until his ship comes into port and he is discharged, he finds himself without the means to employ counsel, and is beset by other difficulties, so that he is really without a remedy and must submit in silence. The Secretary of the Navy will be doing a good thing for the service if he will follow up the instructions of his circular by offering the subordinate officers and seamen more opportunities than they have at present to obtain justice when they are wronged; and unless he does this, his humane and kindly recommendations might as well never have been made, so far as some of the officers in the service are concerned.

The Secretary, in addition to his wish that the seamen should be allowed more privileges, condemns the practice of withholding their pay until the end of the cruise, and especially the practice of taking away their pay by summary courts-martial. He wisely and humanely remarks that "summary courts-martial are intended to punish cases not serious enough for the attention of a general court, and there are a variety of punishments proper to be inflicted, which will be found effective to maintain discipline, without taking from the sailors the compensation for their time, labor, and exposure."

That the Secretary of the Navy should be obliged to issue such a circular as this shows that the service is not popular with seamen, as it ought to be. Almost absolute power, like that wielded by the commanding officer of a United States man-of-war, too often has the effect of making men arbitrary and cruel in their treatment of subordinates; and there are officers now in the service who sigh for the good old times when they could order a poor fellow up to the gangway and give him a dozen lashes on his bare back for such offenses as spitting on the deck, not tying up his hammock neatly, and others of like character. Although this sort of thing is now done away with, life on board a man-of-war can be made utterly unbearable by a series of petty annoyances if the commander happens to have an ugly disposition; and while discipline must be maintained at all hazards, there is no reason why the sailors should not be treated as men, or that they should not have any indulgence consistent with the good of the service. We hope that Secretary Robeson will see that his circular is not made a dead letter; for if its recommendations are carried out in a proper spirit, it will do more to attract good, reliable, and skilful sailors into the navy than any other policy that could be adopted.

THE ECUMENICAL.

A Highly Colored Picture.

The following extract is from the leading article in the *Observatore Romano* of the 7th inst:—"Oh, how marvellous will be the 8th of December, 1869! A thousand abbots, generals of orders, bishops, archbishops, primates, patriarchs, and cardinals will precede in St. Peter's the ingress of the King of Peace. Hundreds of thousands of Catholics, many of whom already crowd the capital of the Pope's States, anxiously awaiting the day, will acclaim Pius IX when he will descend the stairs carried on his gestatorial chair, and passing through the atrium will enter that basilica where every statue, every ornament, every stone speaks of the eternity of the Apostolic See, established by God as the foundations of the Church and society—where the recollections of past triumphs are a reasonable excitement and a sure pledge for future triumphs which will only end with the last and final one, the exaltation of the just and the horrible condemnation of their persecutors!"

It remains to be seen how far this brilliant picture will be realized. With respect to the numbers of the prelates who may be expected, it seems to be exaggerated, for the writer of the above article puts down the whole strength of the episcopacy. Doubtless all who can come will, as they have all taken an oath to do so, on their being made bishops. But it is calculated that from various motives about a third part of the episcopal body will be absent.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Flutter About Lancaster—Brooks After More Defrauders of the Revenue.

Says the Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* of last evening:—The seizure of Good's distillery, and Hartman & Co.'s bitters manufactory for alleged frauds upon the Revenue, created an unusual talk during yesterday and last evening. Dr. Hartman had been absent in the West for some days, but on returning last evening immediately surrendered himself to Mr. James Bain, a Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia to await Dr. Hartman's return. The Marshal remained with him during the night, and this morning brought him before Hon. E. C. Reigart, United States Commissioner for this (the Nitnth) Collection District. After hearing the statements of both sides, in which no evidence was taken, the Commissioner held Dr. Hartman in $5000 bail to answer before the United States District Court, sitting in Philadelphia. Dr. Hartman's sureties are Stuart A. Wylie and A. Z. Ringwalt. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining information from the officers, in our report of yesterday, an important error is said to have been made. It was stated that the frauds were discovered in examining the books of Hartman & Co., whereas it is alleged that the books were found correct. Detective Brooks is said to have stated that the books of Hartman & Co. were more correct than ninety-nine out of every hundred which he has examined. We make this statement in justice to Mr. Lehman, the book-keeper of the firm.

It is understood that as soon as an appraisement of the effects of the firm of Hartman & Co. can be made it will resume business.

Detective Brooks started for Dauphin county yesterday to look after some distilleries said to be defrauding the revenue in that section.

Reminiscences of Meyerbeer.

The Baroness Jenny von Erdeck, supposed to be the *nom de plume* of a fallen man, publishes in the *Moniteur Universel* reminiscences of Meyerbeer, under the title of "Memoirs of an Old Maid," in and states that the great composer took his meals at the Cafe Durand, opposite the Madeleine. He was fond of eating stale bread, but as there was none to be had at the restaurant, he was in the habit of taking a piece of fresh bread in his pocket, and brought it back next day, when it had acquired the requisite degree of staleness. His admirable memory for figures, which was so well attested by his remembering every score of his operas, served him also in respect to the stale bread, and a piece of it was found in his pocket on the day of his death, which, if he had lived, would have been used by him the next day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OVERCOATS.

WITH SPECIAL CARE AND REGARD TO STYLE,
WE HAVE MANUFACTURED OUR
FIRST STOCK OF
OVERCOATS,
In Castors and Chinchillas,
In Moscows, Whitneys, and Beavers,
In Plain and Fancy Cloths,
In Tricots and Cheviots,
In Meltons and Fur Beavers,
In All the Newest
COLORINGS AND MIXTURES,
WITH
SILK FACINGS AND VELVET COLLARS,
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
10 26† Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., has the pleasure to announce a course of four lectures, entitled the "PONEYVILLE LECTURES," the first of which will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1869, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS (large hall). Subject—"Dr. Dipps of Poneyville."
TUESDAY, Nov. 9.—"Our Church and Congregation."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—"Social Fossils."
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—"Mrs. Wiggins and her Party."
Tickets for the course, with secured seats............$2·00
Single lecture, with secured seat............ 75
Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be had at Trumpler's music store. [10 28 2t

☞ THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—PROFESSOR JAMES McCLINTOOK, M. D., Commences his Popular Lectures, Illustrated with the OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT, FRENCH MANIKINS, etc., In CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, continuing every evening, closing Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9.
Two Private Lectures to Ladies, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, Nov. 3 and 6, at 3 o'clock.
Two Lectures to Gentlemen, Saturday and Tuesday Evenings, Nov. 6 and 9.
Admission—Course six lectures, $1; to each lecture, 25c. To be had at the Hall; Trumpler's, 926 Chesnut street; and Dr. McClintock's Office, 823 Race street. 10 27 5t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.
Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.
10 8t31 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, GEO. W. LEHMAN, Secretary.
10 23 9t

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 245

☞ REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9f26t*

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY!
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1mip Nos. 209 and 211 N. SECOND Street.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We have for sale a small amount of the (7) seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Jersey Railroad Company. This loan is for $1,000,000, and secured by first mortgage upon the road from Glassboro to Cape May, being thus amply secured. This Company is in a very flourishing condition, paying dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and its stock is selling at 125 per cent. ($62½).

These Bonds have the advantage of registry, thereby providing against loss by theft.

We can recommend these Bonds with the greatest confidence, and will give any further information as to them, on application.

GAW, BACON & CO.,
10 26§ No. 315 WALNUT Street.

BANK REPORTS.

☞ ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869:—

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts	$1,171,415·56	
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000·00	
Bonds on hand	141,000·00	
Real Estate, productive	132,121·10	
		$1,944,536·66
Legal-tender Notes and Certificates	346,174·00	
National Bank Notes	24,399·00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	7,949·19	
Premiums	9,925·00	
Due from other Banks	399,912·29	
		788,359·48
Expenses and Taxes		27,203·93
Total		$2,760,100·07
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$1,000,000·00
Circulation		417,500·00
Deposits		1,268,848·91
Surplus fund	$19,713·61	
Profit and loss	50,037·55	
		73,751·16
Total		$2,760,100·07

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, October 15, 1869. 10 18 mw f6t

CLOTHING.

LET IT BE KNOWN
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY!
Concerning Rockhill & Wilson's
GREAT STOCK OF UNSURPASSED
Fall and Winter Clothing.

ALL THE PEOPLE KNOW
That ROCKHILL & WILSON make
The most durable Clothes,
The most elegant Clothes,
The most fashionable Clothes,
The best fitting Clothes,
The greatest variety of Clothes,
The cheapest Clothes.

ALL THE PEOPLE KNOW
That ROCKHILL & WILSON have made
Ample preparation
To accommodate the population
And thorough gratification
Of every aspiration
Throughout th s mighty nation!

ALL THE PEOPLE KNOW
That ROCKHILL & WILSON can
Handsomely clothe
Every man and every boy
Cheap, cheap, cheap, for cash

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS AND CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of (1) 20 wfm6wrp
Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwfsp

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

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MONDAY EVENING, November 1,
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NOVEMBER 2.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois.

The Contests of Next Tuesday—The Candidates—The Prospects.

Tuesday, the 12th of October, merely witnessed the preliminary skirmish; Tuesday, the 2d of November, will be the grand political field day of the current year. On that day elections will be held in the following seven States:—New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois. Below we give comprehensive details of the candidates and prospects in each of these States:—

NEW YORK.

The election in this State involves the choice of a Secretary of State, a Comptroller, a Treasurer, an Attorney-General, a State Engineer and Surveyor, a Canal Commissioner, an Inspector of State Prisons, and two Judges of the Court of Appeals—one in place of Charles Mann, who was appointed on the 20th of January last to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William B. Wright, and the other in place of Lewis A. Woodruff, who was appointed on the 4th of January last to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John K. Porter, whose term of office will expire on the 31st of December, 1871.

The Candidates

for these several positions are the following:—

Republican.	*Democratic.*
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Franz Sigel.	Homer A. Nelson.
FOR COMPTROLLER.	
Horace Greeley.	William Allen.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Martin I. Townsend.	Marshall B. Champlain.
FOR STATE TREASURER.	
Thomas I. Chatfield.	Wheeler H. Bristol.
FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.	
William B. Taylor.	Van R. Richmond.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.	
Stephen T. Hayt.	William W. Wright
FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.	
Daniel D. Conover.	Fordyce L. Laflin.
FOR JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.	
Charles Mason,	John B. Lott,
Lewis Woodruff.	Robert Earl.

The present incumbents of the State offices are the Democratic candidates above named, with the exception of the Canal Commissionership and Prison Inspectorship, the former position being now held by Stephen T. Hayt, and the latter by John Hammond.

Judges of the District Supreme Courts are also to be elected in each of the eight Judicial Districts of the State.

The Vote of the State

during past years has been as follows:—

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1860	President	362,646	312,510	50,136R
1864	President	368,735	361,986	6,749R
1866	Governor	366,315	352,526	13,789R
1867	Sec. of State	325,099	373,029	47,930D
1868	Governor	411,355	439,301	27,946D
1868	President	419,883	429,883	10,000D

The State Legislature.

A full State Legislature will be chosen, consisting of thirty-two members of the Senate, who will hold their office for two years, and 128 members of the Assembly, who hold office for one year. The following was the political complexion of the last Legislature:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*J't Ballot.*
Republicans	17	76	93
Democrats	15	52	67
Rep. majority	2	24	26

The New State Constitution,

as approved by the Convention of 1867-8, is likewise submitted to the people for approval or rejection. In addition to voting for or against the Constitution as a whole, three different portions of it are submitted for the separate action of the people—the amended judiciary article, a provision for a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and another removing the property qualification now required of colored men as a requisite for the exercise of the elective franchise.

It is claimed that the amended Constitution restores in great measure the power which was vested in the Governor by the Constitution in force from 1823 to 1847. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1823, there existed a Council of Revision, composed of the Chancellor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Governor, which body held a veto power over the acts of the Legislature, and enabled the Executive to control the legislation of the State to an alarming extent. At this time there was also a Council of Appointment, composed of the Governor and four Senators, which was the source of all the patronage of the State offices. Both these councils were abolished by the Constitution of 1823, which placed the veto power, subject to an overruling by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature, in the hands of the Governor alone, and vested in his hands also the power of appointment subject to the approval of the Senate, or in the Legislature as a body. By the Constitution of 1847, another vital change was effected, the Governor being nearly despoiled of his appointing power. The term of the members of the Senate was also reduced to two years. The amended Constitution, if adopted, will bring about a counter-revolution, as it restores to the Governor and Senate a large share of the appointing power formerly possessed by them, and extends the term of the Senators to four years, with a provision that one-half of them shall retire from office every two years.

The Two Platforms.

The Republican platform asserts that the public debt shall be paid in coin; that taxation should be equal; that the Government should protect its citizens, native and foreign born; favors equal suffrage; the adoption of the fifteenth amendment; sympathize, with the oppressed of all nations, particularly Cuba, who are struggling for liberty against an arbitrary and oppressive government; favors the acquisition of that island whenever her people desire it, and congratulates the country upon the rapid reduction of the national debt.

The Democratic platform maintains unswerving fidelity to the principles and pledges of the Democratic party; demands the restoration of all the States to their so-called "rights" in the Union, and a general overthrow of the Congressional policy of reconstruction; arraigns the administration as false to true principles and measures and to its pledges to give the country peace; demands the protection of all American citizens, whether naturalized or native-born, especially in Cuba and Great Britain; pronounces in favor of the fulfilment of all legitimate contracts made by the Federal Government; denounces the multiplication, complexity, and uncertainty of taxes, and the exemption of the moneyed class from the burdens of State and municipal government; endorses the course of the present Democratic State government; opposes the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution; and declares against the amended State Constitution.

On these issues, and with the candidates above named, the two parties go before the people of New York on Tuesday next. From the figures given above, it will be seen that the hopes of a Democratic victory are not without foundation; but the Republicans are working earnestly, and will be defeated by a much smaller majority than at the last Presidential election, even if they are not the winning party.

NEW JERSEY.

The Legislative Elections.

In New Jersey there are no State officers to be elected on November 2; but a portion of the State Senate and all the members of the lower house of the Legislature are to be chosen. The composition of the Legislature last year was as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	9	28	37
Democrats	12	32	44
Democratic majority	3	4	7

The ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution is, of course, at issue in this State, but the election of a Legislature favorable to such action is extremely doubtful, in view of the status of the last Legislature and the following figures, which give the vote of the State at recent elections:—

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1864	President	60,723	68,024	7301 D
1865	Governor	67,525	64,736	2789 R
1868	Governor	79,333	83,951	4618 D
1868	President	80,121	83,001	2880 D

MARYLAND.

The State, Legislative, and County Elections.

In Maryland there will be, on November 2, an election for a State Comptroller, members of the General Assembly, Sheriffs, Surveyors, County Commissioners, and School Commissioners. The Republican candidate for Comptroller is Colonel William A. McKillip; the Democratic candidate, Colonel Levin Woolford. The election of the following is assured, in view of the following figures, showing the recent votes of the State—

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1864	President	40,153	32,739	7,414 R
1866	Comptroller	27,351	40,264	12,913 D
1867	Governor	21,890	63,602	41,712 D
1868	President	30,438	62,357	31,919 D

The last Legislature was entirely Democratic, and the chances are that the next one will be equally one-sided.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In this State there will be an election for State officers and members of the Legislature. Three State tickets are in the field, one being denominated the Labor Reform ticket; but there is no prospect that this third ticket will materially interfere with the success of the Republican candidates, although it may diminish their majority somewhat. The temperance question is also mixed up with the other issues, but not sufficiently to put the result of the election in doubt.

The State Tickets.

The following are the candidates of the two national parties:—

Republican.	*Democratic.*
FOR GOVERNOR.	
William Claflin.	John Quincy Adams.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Joseph Tucker.	Samuel O. Lamb.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Oliver Warner.	John K. Tarbox.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Charles Allen.	Josiah G. Abbott.
FOR TREASURER.	
Jacob H. Loud.	Levi Haywood.
FOR AUDITOR.	
Charles Endicott.	Phineas Allen.

Labor Reform.

For Governor—Edwin M. Chamberlin.
For Lieutenant Governor—James Chattaway.
For Secretary of State—S. B. Pratt.
For Attorney-General—Thomas Crawley.
For Treasurer—Nathaniel W. Stoddard.
For Auditor—C. H. Goodwin.

The Republican candidate for Governor is the present incumbent, while it is actually the fact that his Democratic opponent is the son of Charles Francis Adams, and the grandson of the original John Quincy Adams. Mr. Adams has, however, become the standing candidate of the Democracy for the position, and can stand still another defeat, despite "the accident of his birth."

The Vote of the State

at recent elections has resulted as follows:—

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1864	President	126,742	46,744	77,998R
1865	Governor	69,912	21,245	48,667R
1866	Governor	91,980	26,671	65,309R
1867	Governor	98,306	70,360	27,946R
1868	Governor	132,121	63,266	68,855R
1868	President	136,477	59,408	77,069R

In 1867 John Quincy Adams was the Democratic candidate for Governor for the first time, but the reaction which the unprecedentedly large vote polled by him seemed to promise was turned back in 1868, when he was again a candidate, and has amounted to nothing.

The Legislature.

The complexion of the last Legislature, which may be taken as an index of the coming one, was as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	38	224	262
Democrats	2	16	18
Republican majority	36	208	244

Secretary Boutwell's Successor.

The resignation of Hon. George S. Boutwell of his seat in Congress, on his induction into a Cabinet position, renders necessary a special election in the Seventh Congressional District to fill the vacancy. The Republican candidate is George S. Brooks, a lawyer of Concord, and a brother-in-law of Attorney-General Hoar. The Democratic candidate is Leverett Saltonstall, but as Mr. Boutwell's majority last fall was 6218 in a total vote of 20,210, Mr. Brooks' election is a matter of certainty.

WISCONSIN.

In this State a full State ticket and members of the Legislature are to be elected on November 2.

The State Tickets,

after considerable tribulation, finally settled down as follows:—

Republican.	*Democratic.*
FOR GOVERNOR.	
Lucius Fairchild.	Charles D. Robinson.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Thaddeus C. Pound.	Harrison H. Gray.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Llewelyn Breese.	Amasa G. Cooke.
FOR TREASURER.	
Henry Baetz.	John Black.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
S. S. Barlow.	Silas U. Pinney.
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.	
G. F. Wheeler.	Carl M. Bardoe.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
A. J. Craig.	Peter K. Gannon.

The Republican nominee for the Secretaryship of State was Eli A. Spencer, who has been Assistant Secretary during the past year. But certain "irregularities" were discovered in his administration, and he was therefore requested by the Republican State Central Committee to withdraw. He complied with this request, and Llewelyn Breese was placed upon the ticket in his place. But Mr. Spencer afterwards thought better of his chances and withdrew his resignation, announcing that he was still a candidate for the position. This has made a full ventilation of Mr. Spencer's "irregularities" necessary. The State, however, will lose nothing by his shortcomings, as the funds misappropriated by him have all been restored.

The Republicans are laboring under another little cloud in the canvass. Mr. Breese, who has been made the candidate for Secretary of State, aspired to the position of Treasurer, and on one ballot his friends claimed that he had a fair majority. But his opponents claimed that, as there were more votes cast on this ballot than there were members in the convention, his alleged nomination was fraudulent. Another ballot was taken, and on this Mr. Baetz received the majority, Mr. Breese being comforted with the Secretaryship of State, when the peculations of Spencer were brought to light.

The vote of the State since 1864 has been as follows:—

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1864	President	83,458	65,884	15,574R
1865	Governor	58,332	48,330	10,002R
1866	Congress	79,323	55,416	23,907R
1867	Governor	73,637	68,873	4,764R
1868	President	108,857	84,710	24,147R

The State Legislature

will undoubtedly be largely Republican, its complexion last year having been as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	19	68	87
Democrats	14	32	46
Republican majority	5	36	41

MINNESOTA.

In this State a triangular contest over the State officers will be settled on November 2, and members of the Legislature elected. The Temperance men have entered the field with a full ticket, but without much hope of affecting the result.

The State Tickets

are made up of the following names:—

Republican.	*Democratic.*
FOR GOVERNOR.	
Horace Austin.	George L. Otis.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
William H. Yale.	J. A. Wiswell.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Hans Mattson.	F. G. Fladeland.
FOR AUDITOR.	
Charles McIlrath.	Louis A. Evans.
FOR TREASURER.	
Emil Munch.	Caspar Babriech.
FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.	
C. G. Ripley.	Charles E. Flandrau.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
F. R. E. Cornell.	Seagrave Smith.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.	
Sherwood Hough.	W. T. Bonniwell.

Temperance.

For Governor—Rev. Daniel Cobb (Rep.).
For Lieutenant-Gov'r—John H. Stevens (Dem.)
For Secretary of State—E. J. Thompson (Rep.)
For Auditor—C. C. Comee (Rep.)
For Treasurer—Henry Russell (Rep.)
For Chief-Justice—E. O. Hamlin (Dem.)
For Attorney-General—J. Ham Davidson (Rep.)
For Clerk of Sup. Court—A. P. Connelly (Rep.)

But the situation is not sufficiently complicated by these three tickets to suit the politicians of the extreme Northwest, and so it is rumored that the irrepressible Ignatius Donnelly has gotten up a secret movement to advance his own interests in a Congressional direction, and at the same time defeat the aspirations of General C. C. Washburn, into whose hands it is claimed that the control of the party will fall, if the straight Republican ticket is elected. It is reported that Donnelly and his retainers are attempting to secure their object by the election of a mixed ticket, made up from the two regular tickets, and comprising the Republican candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Chief Justice, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, sandwiched between the Democratic candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and Attorney-General. It will be impossible to detect the strength of this alleged movement until the election is passed, but as Donnelly has already, by his insubordination, caused the Republicans to lose one of the Congressional districts, it would not be surprising if he were again at his tricks.

If there were no disturbing elements at work, the following table, giving the vote in the State at the recent election, would afford a fair index of the probable result:—

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1864	President	24,971	17,355	7,616R
1865	Governor	17,335	13,864	3,471R
1866	Congress	25,983	15,775	10,208R
1867	Governor	34,870	29,543	5,327R
1868	President	43,542	28,072	15,470R

The State Legislature

last year was made up as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint ballot.*
Republicans	16	38	54
Democrats	6	9	15
Republican majority	10	29	39

ILLINOIS.

The Constitutional Convention.

In this State there is no election for State officers this year, but the members of a State Constitutional Convention are to be elected on November 2. The convention will consist of eighty-five members, the same number as is comprised by both houses of the Legislature. This body is divided politically between 58 Republicans and 27 Democrats, and it is probable that the convention for revising the Constitution will be made up in about the same proportions.

County, municipal, and township elections are also to be held on November 2.

The Chicago Municipal Election

is the most important of these, and in consequence of the peculiar divisions in the Republican ranks in that city, a great deal of interest is attached to the result. As soon as the so-called regular Republican nominations were made, they were repudiated by nearly every Republican journal in that city, and from this opposition sprung a movement which resulted in the nomination of a Citizens' Reform ticket, composed about equally of Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans who have gone into this movement have done so with the avowed object of wresting the control of the party in that city from the corrupt "rings" who are endeavoring to use its machinery for their own aggrandizement and profit.

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CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary Disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, or Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

THE SHIVERING SEASON.—It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence; while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known—will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been combatted with this powerful vegetable Chologogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say, if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defense against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an *absolute, speedy, and infallible specific for your distressing malady.*

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

$750,000
worth
of
FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING!!!
and
PIECE GOODS FOR CUSTOM WORK,
now selling
at
EASY PRICES
at
THE GREAT POPULAR
CLOTHING HOUSE
of
PHILADELPHIA,
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

REMARK.—Parties intending to buy their Winter Clothing this week will find the BEST GARMENTS, and also the LOWEST PRICES, at the above named establishment.

MARRIED.

HITNER—ANDREWS.—On the evening of the 27th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Matthew Newkirk, Mr. HENRY A. HITNER to Miss ELIZA JANE ANDREWS, both of this city.

RUSSELL—FOLWELL.—On the 28th instant, by the Rev. Evan Jones, HENRY RUSSELL to HANNAH S., daughter of the late Edward Folwell, all of this city.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 28th instant, LAURA LOUISA, daughter of John and Rebecca M. Davis, aged 2 years 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Mill street, near Branchtown, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—On the 27th instant, RACHEL A. DUNCAN, the wife of Richard B. Duncan, in the 46th year of her age, the daughter of Walter and Christiana Baldwin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 204 Columbia avenue, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

FERGUSON.—On the 25th instant, Mr. CHARLES M. FERGUSON, aged 49 years.

His relatives and friends, and Joseph Lodge, No. 64, K. of P., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son No. 547 Aramingo street, Nineteenth ward, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GUNZER.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, EMMA DALLAS, wife of John C. Gunzer, and daughter of Christiana and the late Thomas Graham, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, S. E. corner of Tenth and Wharton streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Ground.

MILLER.—On the 27th instant, MARY R., daughter of Ralph R. and Georgianna Miller, aged 10 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends, also the Teachers and Scholars of her Sunday and Weekday Schools, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 1230 S. Fourth street, on Sunday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

SMITH.—October 26, 1869, in the 81st year of her age, LYDIA, wife of the late James S. Smith, Esq.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., punctually. ***

THACHER.—On Monday evening, October 25, 1869, ARTHUR THACHER, SR., in the 69th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 450 N. Fifth street, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. The officers and members of Mercantile Lodge, No. 237, I. O. of O. F., and his friends of the Order, are invited to attend.

WALTERS.—On the 26th instant, Mr. HENRY WALTERS, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the Shipwrights' Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 329 Allen street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made,
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm$ No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

FURNITURE.

CAUTION! BEWARE!
FURNITURE!
THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED.

It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus silly recommended by these interested advisers Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street. 10 23 1st

F U R N I T U R E.
J. LUTZ,
No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.
I am selling off my entire stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT LOW RATES,
On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

TO RENT.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, ON the northwest corner of SEVENTEENTH and WALNUT Streets. Apply to S. DAVIS PAGE, No. 619 WALNUT Street. 10 29 3t*

TO LET—HOUSE No. 416 S. BROAD Street. Apply at No. 1328 SPRUCE Street, from 10 till 12. 10 28 3t*

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p!

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

One case large Double Cord French Silk Epingines, $2.
One case French Lustrous Silk Poplins, at $1·50, $1·75, and $2.
One case French Wool Poplins, 62½ cents.
One case French Wool Poplins, 75 cents.
Two cases Plaid Poplins, 75 cents to $1.
Forty-three pieces Black Silks, $1·75 to $5·50.
American Striped Silks cheap.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

One case Black Wool Poplins, 62 and 75 cents.
One case Black Wool Poplins, 85 cents and $1.
One case Black Wool Poplins, $1·25 and $1·50.
Black Silk Poplins and Epinglines.
Black Velour Ottoman Poplins.
Black French Merinoes and Delaines.
Black Mohair Tamise, Alpacas, Mohairs, etc.
Black and White Striped Silks, a bargain.
Black English Crapes and Crape Veils.
Black Kid Gloves, Crape Collars, etc. etc.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

LYONS BLACK SILK
VELVETS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

SHEETING LINEN,	NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINEN,	DOYLIES,
SHIRTING LINEN,	TOWELS,
TABLE LINEN,	BIRD EYES,

ETC. ETC.
Also, a full line of
BLANKETS.

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 8 1m Corner of Cherry street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1520 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 10 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
HAS NOW IN STOCK, AT AN
Immense Reduction,
BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
Cheapest Black Silks ever offered.
Black Silks from Auction.
Satin-faced Black Silks.
HEAVY CORDED BLACK SILKS.
Medium Black Silks.
Black Silks a specialty.
BANKRUPT STOCK OF GLOVES,
From No. 928 Chesnut street.
Men's Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Men's Castor Gloves.
Ladies' Castor and Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Men's Heavy Working Buck Mitts and Gloves.
Men's Buck Gauntlets.
Closing out at 50 cents on the dollar.
Also, Merino Underwear.
Cartwright's & Warner's Merino Vests and Drawers, for ladies, children and men, from auction.
100 dozen Kid Gloves, new shades, $1·00.
"Genuine Jouvin Kid Glove."
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
10,000 yards DRESS GOODS, reduced to 31 and 37 cts.
Fine Wide Mohair Goods for Suits, 31 and 36 cents.
Fine Mohairs and Black Alpacas.
CLOSING OUT DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. 10 29 4t

SHAWLS.

1869.
FALL TRADE.
ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES
AT THORNLEY'S
POPULAR CORNER,
Eighth and Spring Garden.

We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.

Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.

Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection.
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 tfrp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5

CARDINAL POLE.

The London *Athenæum*, in a review of the third volume of "The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," by the Dean of Chichester, which has just been published in London, gives the following interesting sketch of Cardinal Pole:—

We have said that Pole was of royal blood When his grandfather Clarence, brother of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey—or in the Thames in a Malmsey butt—he left two children, the little Earl of Warwick and the Lady Margaret—the latter so well known to us as the ill-fated Countess of Salisbury. Henry the Seventh murdered the little Earl to get rid of a pretender, and Lady Margaret was married to a Welshman, Richard Pole, who persuaded his princess that he was descended from Cadwallader. Of this couple, Reginald was one of the children, born in 1500. The family was looked upon at Court with that sort of dislike and fear with which poor relations are said to be looked on by their richer kinsfolk, of whom they are the inevitable heirs. Queen Katharine, indeed, would willingly have seen in Reginald the future husband of her daughter Mary. "Such a marriage," says Dr. Hook, "was regarded as possible by Pole himself, and to this circumstance we may trace some of the inconsistencies of his career. It is to be remarked that even when he was created a Cardinal, Pole declined to being made a priest." Meanwhile, Pole went through school and university with credit, travelled, wrote a book, and signalized his authorship by never writing so good a book as his first, the life of Longolio. When he returned, a man, from the travel and sojourn on the Continent which he had begun as little more than a boy, he was "of spare body, fresh complexion, of rather a broad face, but with eyes which showed the gentleness of his disposition," but which, we may add, often belied it, and as often belied in their apparent truthfulness the want of veracity which distinguished Pole on more than one occasion. This last defect did not spring—not always at least—from mere impulse or blindness of discernment, but was adopted deliberately when needed. State papers now for the first time betray the fact that Pole's acts and Pole's words were often at variance. Dr. Hook proves, moreover, that after Pole attained to power, he was one of the cruellest men of his time. In mercilessness to Protestants he far surpassed Gardiner, who has suffered much misrepresentation in this matter.

Reginald was not even in orders when Henry the Eighth made him an offer of the Archbishopric of York. It was a princely place for one of quasi royal birth, but not being hereditary, it did not lift the Pole family nearer to the throne. Moreover, it was a bribe, by which Henry, or his agent, hoped to bind Pole to the King's party in the question of the divorce from Katharine. Reginald, however, declined to commit himself; and he lost the Archbishopric, but not altogether, as yet, the regard or seeming regard of the King. At all events, he remained unmolested, perhaps because he gave at least a tacit assent to the King's supremacy. However, furnished with princely means, Pole repaired to Italy, where he gathered around him the noblest, the subtlest, the most free, the most orthodox, the most inquiring, the most doubting, and the most intellectual spirits of the time.

Dr. Hook says, and says truly we think, that at first the tendency of Pole's moral and intellectual character was towards Protestantism, but that "through hostility to Henry he became a Papist." This latter name is almost invariably used by the author as the best one to distinguish a partisan who is not merely a Catholic. But Pole was, in spirit at all events, with those who would have reformed the Church without removing its spiritual head at Rome. Only a short time had elapsed since a preaching Dean in the Papal chapel had placed Christ on a level with Phocion, Epaminondas, Aristides, and Socrates. Zeus Pater and God the Father were to him the same beings under different names. In Apollo and Æsculapius he saw types of the Son. If Jesus died on the cross for the good of mankind, Decius and Curtius sacrificed themselves for the good of their country; and there were Queens of Heaven—Diana, Venus, Minerva, Juno—before Mary was raised to that dignity and the Father was practically dethroned! Altogether, it may be said that a man with his eyes resolutely shut could not help seeing the necessity for a reform. Pole had discerned that necessity; but he had learnt to hate the turn which events had taken in England more than he could deplore the corruptions of the Church of the Papacy. At Venice (as we learn from the Simancas papers) Pole confided to the Imperial Envoy, Zornoza (A. D. 1534) his political plans and aspirations: and Zornoza recommended the Emperor not to refuse the services of a man who was near the blood royal of England, who was in correspondence with persons in that country who were planning an insurrection there, and who, with aid from the Emperor, might place England itself under the feet of Charles!

It is certain that at this time Pole was professing neutrality to Henry; but he speedily threw off that affectation. He flung a thunderbolt into his native kingdom, in the shape of that famous piece, "De Unitate," in which, like M. Ledru Rollin, he asserted the sacred right of insurrection, on the part of a dissatisfied people, against the sovereign and his Government. In this publication Pole spared no one who stood before him as an adversary—nothing that might be an obstacle in his path. "He broke down the floodgates by which his violent and vindictive feelings had been hitherto dammed up. The torrent of his indignation and wrath knew no bounds." If Pope and Emperor would but join hands, England would be theirs; and Pole evidently cared little what devastation might be spread, as long as he and his party stood upright in the general wreck.

Rome acted as offensively as she could just then—that is to say, when Pole went thither he was received with royal honors, as if he had been the rightful heir of England. A Cardinal's hat was put upon the head that had not yet even received the ordinary clerical tonsure, which intimates a man designed for the clergy. The cardinal on this occasion was less pleased than the emperor, who now considered a union between a cardinal and the Princess Mary of England impossible; but Cardinal Pole was not in holy orders, and though the marriage by which his ambition would have been gratified was, perhaps, a less probable event than before, yet dispensations had not been refused under similar circumstances. Circumstances, however, began to look grave. Pole undertook to go, as Papal Legate, to Flanders, to confer there with insurgent agents on the best means for carrying a revolution in England to a successful issue.

Among his baggage—and he travelled like a king—was a Papal proclamation to be published in London on the insurrection being triumphant. The Pope approved it, and the people were exhorted to obey his Legate, on the grounds of his office, his merits, and his high birth. A letter was also addressed to James the Fifth of Scotland, almost commanding him to give that countenance and support to the English insurgents which none could give so effectually as the King of Scotland. Other letters were addressed to other potentates. They all betrayed the primary object in Pole's mind—the utter subjection of England to the Papacy. Here follows an excellent specimen of the author's manner of narrating events while he portrays character:—

"Notwithstanding the remonstrance from the lords and others of the king's council, Pole was still in high spirits. He knew that fifteen lords had conspired to put down the Reformation, that among others the Nevilles had been in the field, and that the western counties were as much excited as the northern. He expected to be summoned to England almost as soon as he had entered France. He little understood the power of intellect and of will which belonged to the great prince on whom he had heaped unmeasured abuse, and whom he had ventured to lecture as a schoolboy. At no time in a long reign was the vigor of Henry's policy and character so conspicuous as it was at the present. With a considerable portion of his subjects in open insurrection, with discontent murmuring in every corner of the land, with Scotland and all Europe in arms against him, with scarcely a minister whom he could trust or from whom he could seek advice, except Cromwell; so quietly, but so decisively, did Henry overpower all resistance, that until lately, when the State papers were opened to the public, no historian, certainly no reader, was aware of the dangers to which his government was at this time exposed, or how near the insurgents were to success. The calm resolution of Henry, the precaution united with vigilance which he displayed, the amount of labor he endured, and the anxiety he could not always conceal, are worthy of all admiration. The noiseless success is an indication of a genius which, in its proud consciousness of strength, wished for no display; and the political wisdom is worthy of notice, by which he avoided all appearance of triumph, and so left the impression on the public mind that the insurrection, instead of being a subject of alarm, was simply a succession of riots, to be treated with contempt and easily quelled."

For a long and weary period after this, Pole was a mere conspirator destined to meet only disappointment. Henry was excommunicated, Pole was outlawed, and each might have been assassinated with the eulogy of the assassin's respective employer. Intrigue, agitation, a knocking at half the royal gates in Europe, to aid in the overthrow of England, all came to naught. Pole became depressed, but his spirits rose when he heard of that cruel slaying of his mother, the Countess of Salisbury, on the scaffold. She perished in her innocent old age, as her little brother Warwick had perished in his innocent youth. But Pole left it to be understood that his mother had been murdered because of her religious opinions, whereas she was sentenced for treasonably, it was said, corresponding with her son. The execution, however, was at best a judicial murder. When Pole thanked God for the martyrdom of his mother, he was himself a Papist only in discipline; he believed in justification by faith, and was something of a Protestant as Dr. Garth was a Christian, without knowing it. On the subject of Papal supremacy, Pole was a fanatic, papist, ultramontane, Italian, un-English, to his fingers' ends. It is well known that when justification by faith came before the Council of Trent, Pole withdrew; as he had hitherto beleived in it, but he accepted the opposite conclusions pronounced by the Council.

He has been roundly abused for withdrawing, but Dr. Hook generously, and, as we hold, successfully, defends the Cardinal at this difficult juncture.

Reginald had long to wait before that opportunity came by which he profited and briefly triumphed. When he addressed Edward the Sixth, as a royal cousin, he only met with contempt; and when he missed being elected as Pope, he lost an opportunity which, for a moment, was very menacing to England. When Mary ascended the throne, he recognized the hour, and felt—what was a mistake—that he was the irresistible and indispensable man. The Pope and Cardinals, it should not be forgotten, celebrated the death of the young king as the gaining of a victory. With all this, Pole had difficulty in obtaining access to England. Many parties wished him absent; some feared danger to himself by his presence. At length, intrigues were overcome, and the Cardinal and Papal Legate, after a progress which was oriental in splendor, although the splendor was kept under lest susceptibilities should be alarmed, reached Gravesend:—

"The royal barge was lying before Gravesend, waiting the legate's command. It was splendidly decorated; a chair of state was spread with purple, seated on which his most reverend lordship might exhibit himself to the people without incurring unnecessary fatigue. As Pole ascended the barge the silver cross of the legate appeared on its prow. The passing scene was splendid. A multitude of vessels were waiting for a signal to escort the legate up the river—from the ornate barge of the nobleman to the hackney boat of the artisan. By the rapidity of the stream and the strength of the rowers, the barge had reached the front of Whitehall before any one was aware of its approach. It had been arranged that Pole, on his passage to Lambeth, should pay his respects, in passing, to the king and queen at Whitehall; but it had been calculated that he would not arrive before dinner was over; and he had now come when the officials were in the midst of their repast. The rowers ceased to pull; they looked to the legate for orders; but before he could decide what was to be done, the Lord High Chancellor was seen at the head of the pier. Bishop Gardyner, versed in the ways of courts, and of foreign courts, received the legate with reverence, making a low obeisance, as if at once to admit his superior rank. The arrangements had been, under his direction, so admirably made, that the servants, though taken by surprise, immediately fell into their places; and between a lane of liveried servants standing on either side the Lord High Chancellor of England and the Legate of Rome now passed in friendly conversation. At a little distance, at the entrance of the palace, they saw the king approaching, surrounded by his courtiers. The king and the legate embraced. Philip condescended to explain, that he and the queen were seated at the dinner-table, when the shoutings of the people attracted attention, and the king lost not a moment in hurrying to the river's side to welcome so honored a guest. Philip offered his arm to support the feeble cardinal as they approached the grand staircase, at the top of which, surrounded by her ladies, the queen was seen standing, impatient to welcome her kinsman. She received him with a salute on his cheek, after the manner at that time peculiar to England; she condescended to say, that, since her accession and marriage, such joy as she now experienced she had never felt. On the arrival of the legate, a privy council was immediately ordered to be held, and a procession was formed to the Great Hall. The king having taken his place at the queen's right hand, and motioning the legate to take the left, said pleasantly in Latin:—'We will place the queen between us;' when Pole, addressing the queen, replied, 'You are thus doubly protected—the king representing the majesty of the emperor on the one side, and I representing his holiness the pope on the other.' He then discoursed, as was his custom, of the wonderful mercy of Divine Providence visible in the events of the day; while the queen, we are told, answered in many wise and humble words. She explained to him, in their native language, some of the many reasons which had compelled her to postpone his arrival; to which the legate politely but not very delicately replied that the delay was to be attributed to the overruling of Providence, that he might be able to say, as he said now, *Benedictus fructus ventris tui.* Having reached the presence chamber, the three great personages stood under a canopy, conversing with one another for a quarter of an hour. One by one the members of the legation were presented to their majesties by Lord Paget. They kissed hands and were graciously received. When the cardinal took his departure, notwithstanding his polite remonstrances, the queen insisted upon attending him to the top of the stairs, where she had first met him. The king went with him to the door. The Bishop of Winchester, the Duke of Alva, and the nobility, both English and Spanish, accompanied him to his barge at the head of the pier. The bishop, indeed, entered the barge with him and crossed the water. He put the legate in possession of Lambeth, which had been splendidly furnished at the queen's expense, the rooms being hung with costly tapestry."

Soon, there followed the humiliating scene in which Queen, King Philip, and Parliament took part—silence there being taken for consent—when, on the nation asking pardon of the Pope, Cardinal Pole declared it reconciled to the Holy See. Later, in 1555, by aid of Parliament, the act was passed by which the heel of Popery was fixed crushingly on the neck of England, but not, as it was supposed, forever. Speedily thereafter commenced that bloody persecution of Protestants which changed all loyal feeling towards the Queen, on the part of Anglo-Catholics (as distinguished from Ultramontanes) as well as of Reformers, into feelings of fear or detestation. Within three days, in March, 1556, as soon as Cranmer was burnt, Pole was ordained priest and consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, Mary assumed, for her share in the new order of things, the extirpation of heresy, "Sometimes fifty poor wretches were left for execution, when the judge quitted an assize town." After all, Rome was not satisfied, for the Pontiff complained that Pole, who miserably failed in trying to play Cardinal Wolsey, was more careful of Spanish interests than he was of the Papacy. Pole, not being sufficiently servile to Rome, was smitten with a charge of heresy. Some faint trace of English spirit exhibited by Pole and the Queen caused this storm to blow over; but Rome remained as ready to insult the sovereign and the nation as if these had not fallen prostrate, and placed their heads beneath its feet:—

"In fact, Paul the Fourth troubled himself no farther in the matter, and Pole was contented to let things remain as they were. But notwithstanding this, the charge of heresy was not withdrawn; the citation of Pole to appear before the Inquisition as a reputed heretic was never revoked. He who in England was condemning heretics to the stake, was afraid to appear in Rome, lest the furnace he heated for others should be heated sevenfold for himself. So deeply did Pole feel and so indignantly did he resent the injury, that he composed a treatise in his own defense. We know the violence of language to which his malignant passions would impel Pole when he went forth, pen in hand, to meet an adversary. We can understand, therefore, why he should have paused before transmitting the treatise; and we are impressed with the depth and sincerity of his religious convictions, when we are informed that, on reviewing what he had written, he thought of the curse which Ham had incurred (Gen. ix. 22—25), and saying, 'I will not discover my father's nakedness,' he threw the fair copy of the memorial into the fire. I wish, for the credit of Pole, we could stop here; but the truth, though often overlooked, cannot be concealed, that it was during Pole's ascendancy in the councils of Queen Mary, that the majority of those persecutions for religious opinions took place which have attached forever the epithet of 'the bloody' to her name, and covered her reign with ignominy and disgrace."

For these, and a host of other iniquitous proceedings, the Dean of Chichester holds Pole responsible. He gives both the narrative and his reasons at considerable length. Dr. Hook has also something to say in mitigation of judgment; at least on the Queen:—

"So dear to our hearts are the interests of commerce, that within our own memory Fauntleroy was hanged for forgery; so vigilant were our fathers in their zeal for the rights of property that many a starving fellow-creature has been condemned to death for sheep stealing; so sacred are the game laws that men are still destroyed like vermin who cannot be made to understand that the rights of property extend over birds or beasts which they regard as being wild. We must mete out the same measure to Pole and to Mary; they felt that the country would cease to be a Christian land if men were permitted to exercise their private judgment in religious matters, contrary to the decision of those councils which were regarded as expressing the one voice of Christendom. We are, at the same time, to remember that, under the cruel code then in actual existence, great as was the number of those who suffered in the cause of religion, it was as nothing in comparison with the number of those consigned without compunction to a death if possible more cruel for political offences. Hundreds were condemned for uttering sentiments which we should now regard as patriotic, but which were at that time treasonable. For one person executed in this reign for religion there were a hundred butchered for treason; that is, for a contention on behalf of civil liberty against an intolerable despotism. We express disgust, and we are justified in doing so, at the unfeeling coarseness of Bonner; but surely we ought to feel equal disgust at reading such a sentence as the following:—'The queen granted a general pardon to the people of Kent—after having caused *five score* of the most guilty to be executed.' The sentence occurs in a letter from Renard to the Emperor. This is not said to palliate the law's extreme severity, but to account for the fact that neither Mary nor Pole, nor any other member of the privy council, ever felt any compunctious visitings of conscience for having permitted the law to take its course. To execute five score was considered an act of mercy; and in sparing the other guilty persons Mary felt entitled to call herself merciful. Any really merciful person will admit the full force of those palliating and explanatory circumstances, and, in my desire to do justice to all persons, I have alluded to them more than once. I am inclined to think much more severely of Pole's case. When we remember that his temper was merciful, and when we compare the leniency of his government at Viterbo with the severity he exhibited in England, we attribute the change in his conduct to a selfishness awfully criminal. It is impossible not to perceive that he let the law take its course without an attempt on his part to mitigate its ferocity, in order that the zeal against heresy in England might be a sufficient answer to those who denounced him as a heretic at Rome."

We have only to add that Pole was not an enemy to "Madame Elizabeth;" yet, to the last, there was a full homage of love in his heart towards Mary, of whose death he heard, as he was dying, with a calm, touching sorrow. Between them, however, they had lost England:—

"On the morning of the 18th of November, 1558, Reginald Pole breathed his last, having lived fifty-eight years and six months. He had survived Queen Mary two-and-twenty hours; he lived long enough to hear the cheers with which the accession of Queen Elizabeth was acclaimed; and the policy of his late mistress and her minister was in those joyful acclamations condemned. He lay in state at Lambeth during forty days, masses being said for the repose of his soul. With much formal pomp the corpse was conveyed to Canterbury, where it was met by a large concourse of the citizens and of the clergy. At his obsequies a discourse in his praise was delivered from the pulpit both in English and in Latin. According to his own desire he was buried in St. Thomas' Chapel. The place where was laid the body of the last of our primates whose head was honored or disgraced by the red hat, or who had any connection with Rome, is denoted by these words:—'*Depositum Cardinalis Poli.*'"

Such is an outline, with some samples, of a story which, with few shortcomings and contradictory assertions, is told with a simple grace and earnestness that should recommend it universally.

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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
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20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
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$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26	
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us the following new books:—

The second volume of Fields, Osgood & Co.'s "Household" edition of Thackeray's miscellaneous writings contains "The Paris Sketch Book" of M. A. Titmarsh; "The Memoirs of Mr. Charles J. Yellowplush;" "The Irish Sketch Book," and "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo." Some of these sketches are in Thackeray's best vein, and they reveal his peculiar genius more clearly than do some of his elaborate works. It is singular that a complete collection of his miscellaneous writings has never been made before, and the publishers of this series are rendering a genuine service to the reading public.

"The Pilgrim's Progress," in words of one syllable, by Mrs. Edward Ashley Walker, published by George A. Leavitt, is a successful attempt to adapt the great religious prose poem of Bunyan to the capacity of young readers. Mr. Longfellow compares this remarkable work to the "Divine Comedy" of Dante; and it certainly rivals the Italian poem in the hold that it maintains upon the imagination of its readers. In the present edition the adapter has with great skill retained Bunyan's own language as far as practicable, and the book is one that deserves an introduction into every household.

"From the Crib to the Cross" is a life of Christ, also in words of one syllable, by Mrs. Walker. The narrative is written in simple and forcible language, so that it cannot fail to awaken an interest in the young reader. Both of these books are illustrated with colored prints which render them additionally attractive.

"A Chapter on Erie," by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is a reprint by Fields, Osgood & Co. of the article in the *North American Review* for July, 1869, which attracted so ch attention. Mr. Adams has added some itional facts and some evidence to sub ate his statements and arguments, and e essay is one that is well deserving of the attention of thoughtful men.

"The Uncle Sam Series," published by Fields, Osgood & Co., consists of four gaily colored brochures, in which the story of "Rip Van Winkle's Nap" is related in verse by Edmund Clarence Stedman; "The Story of Columbus," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Putnam the Brave," by R. H. Stoddart; and Bayard Taylor sings "The Ballad of Abraham Lincoln." These books are designed for the purpose of furnishing American children with something of a higher order than the current juvenile literature, and the publishers have enlisted for this service the pens of writers of acknowledged reputation and the pencils of first-rate artists. "Rip Van Winkle" and "Abraham Lincoln" are illustrated with designs by Sol Eytinge, Jr., and "Columbus" and "Putnam" by Alfred Fredericks. The pictures are highly colored, and some of them have much artistic merit.

—From D. Ashmead we have received the following recent publications of Lee & Shepard:—

"Living Thoughts" is the third volume of the "Golden Truth Series," and it is made up of brief selections in prose and verse by a great number of Christian writers. The compiler has endeavored to make such a selection of thoughts as will aid those who are striving to lead a Christian life, and the book is one that will be much prized by many readers.

"How Charley Roberts became a Man" is the first of the "Charley Roberts series," to be completed in six volumes. It is a religious story for boys, in which the principles of true manliness are set forth in a plain and practical manner.

"How Eva Roberts gained her Education" is the second volume of the same series, and it is adapted particularly for the perusal of girls, who are instructed as to what a woman's sphere and responsibilities really are.

"Dolly Dimple's Flyaway" is the sixth volume of the "Dolly Dimple" series. It is a pleasant little story for young readers.

—From George Gebbie, No. 720 Sansom street, we have received "The Family Doctor," by R. Jefferson, M. D., M. R. C. S., of London. This is a dictionary of domestic medicine and surgery, especially adapted for family use. It is a very complete exposition of medical science, in a plain and understandable form, for ready reference in the family, and its practical usefulness and popularity are demonstrated by the fact that it has reached the fifteenth edition. In England this work is very highly esteemed, and it is rapidly winning its way to favor in the United States. The pages are printed in double column, with clear and legible type, and many of the articles are illustrated with diagrams and drawings of plants used in medicine. This is undoubtedly one of the best popular medical works ever published, and the different subjects being arranged in alphabetical order, dictionary style, there is no difficulty in referring to whatever is wanted.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "A Grammar School History of the United States," by Benson J. Lossing. Published by Sheldon & Company. This is the second volume of the series of school histories by Mr. Lossing published by Messrs. Sheldon, and it appears to be admirably adapted for an elementary class-book. The facts of our national history are narrated briefly, but in an easy and pleasant style, and the book is illustrated with a number of engravings that add to its value.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for November presents an excellent variety of articles on scientific and practical engineering, gathered from the best European and American serial publications. This magazine gives the cream of the discussions on current engineering topics, and for American readers, in particular, it is invaluable. The leading paper in the number before us is an important exposition from the *London Engineer* of the causes of boiler explosions from the overheating of furnace covers when covered with water, and it is followed by a number of other articles of scarcely less value.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Appleton's Journal* for November 6, and *Our Boys and Girls* for the same date.

Father Hyacinthe.

From the London Saturday Review.

Father Hyacinthe's protest, it is said, may be—and from a Protestant point of view is—a very fine and noble one; but what right has he to deliver it? Are we to understand that he has become, or intends to become, a Protestant? If so, well and good. He would, according to one section of his critics, vindicate his position as a consistent apostate; according to the other as an enlightened Christian. But how can he, as a Roman Catholic, venture to question the possible decrees of the forthcoming Council, and to imply that they may be such as he will not consent to be bound by? Is not the infallibility of the Church and its Councils part and parcel of Catholic belief? Yet he certainly does imply that the Council of next December may go wrong. Now we must confess that we do not see the relevancy of this question. Father Hyacinthe may intend to become a Protestant, though there is no sort of indication of any such design in his letter, and it may be true, as some of his critics have suggested, that it would be a very fine thing if he did. But with that we are not concerned here. No sensible man will suppose, at all events, that the considerable party which he represents are likely to turn Protestants *en masse;* and it becomes therefore a matter of some interest, when we reflect on the critical influence they may hereafter exert on the destinies of a communion including more than half the Christian world, to inquire whether we ought to tell them that, if they do not, they can only vindicate their consistency, not to say their honesty, by relapsing into Ultramontanism. Let it then be granted at once that a belief in the infallibility of Councils is universal, or all but universal, among Catholics, though we are not aware of any authoritative document of their Church which defines it. Does it therefore follow that they will be bound on their principles to accept any decision whatever, however little in accord with Scripture or ancient tradition, which may emanate from the assembly of next December? Surely there is a previous questioned to be determined first. Whether we maintain, with them, that General Councils are infallible, or say, with the Thirty-nine Articles, that "forasmuch as they be composed of men," etc., "they err, and sometimes have erred, even in things pertaining unto God," we still have to ascertain, in the first place, what is a General Council? One condition always laid down is that it should be lawfully convoked and universally received in the Church; and here at once room may be given for much variety of opinion in this or that particular case. Nor can it be said that such questions, however possible in the abstract, do not really affect the practical result. A glance at Church history will convince us of the reverse. About the authority of the first seven General Councils assembled before the division of East and West, no question has ever been raised by Catholic divines, but there the unanimity ends. The number of General Councils of the Latin Church since the separation is variously stated by different theologians, and those who agree upon the number do not always make it up in the same way. The first Council of Lyons (1245) and the Council of Vienne (1311) are, with abundant reason, excluded from the list by many theologians, and none but extreme Ultramontanes would reckon Leo X's fifth Synod of Lateran (1517) as Œcumenical. Objections, only less strong, may be urged against several more. On the other hand, Ultramontane writers have openly assailed the claims of the Councils of Pisa and Basle, and some recent Jesuit divines, like the authors of the *Stimmen aus Maria Laach,* without venturing directly to assail the Council of Constance, have quietly dropped it out of their list. Yet these three were the most largely attended, the most weighty and influential on every moral ground, as well as in fact, of all the mediæval Councils, and their decrees received the express approbation of the Pope, if we except the later sessions of Basle, whose authority no one defends. More than this, when the illusory union with the Greeks was being patched up at the Council of Florence, it was formally styled the Eighth Œcumenical Council, thus passing over with a wet sponge the ten or eleven, according to the ordinary Latin reckoning, which had met since the second of Nice. On this ground alone, therefore, it cannot fairly be urged that Father Hyacinthe is inconsistent in holding his allegiance to the decisions of the future Council of the Vatican in suspense, while accepting as infallible the decisions of Nice or Ephesus or Chalcedon, especially if it should enjoin a belief inconsistent (say) with the decisions of Constance, by which he is already bound. It yet remains to be seen how far the forthcoming decrees will receive the assent of the Church The refusal of such assent has always been held conclusive against the claims of, *e. g.*, the Arian Synod of Rimini, and the Eutychian decisions of the so-called *Latrocinium* of Ephesus.

But there is another consideration of fully equal magnitude, dwelt on by Father Hyacinthe in the concluding paragraph of his letter, and urged at greater length by Senor Liano in the pamphlet lately reviewed in our columns. Theologians and canonists maintain, in obvious accordance with the dictates of common sense, that freedom of discussion at a Council is an indispensable condition of the validity of its decrees. Indeed when this condition is absent it is the merest mockery to speak of it as an Œcumenical Council at all, or as in any real sense representing the Church. It is one thing to say—what, we presume, would be the ordinary Catholic view—that the Holy Ghost may be expected so to "order the unruly wills and affections of sinful men" in a council, as eventually to bring out a true decision even from the most passionate and prejudiced wranglings of rival parties. It is quite another thing to say that He will guarantee the infallibility of decisions which are not, properly speaking, those of the Council at all, when it is simply convoked to register decrees prepared beforehand by an independent authority, and submitted, not to its discussion, but to its passive assent. Nor does it make the least difference whether the compulsion applied be physical, as at the Robbers' Synod of Ephesus, or moral, as at many of the mediæval Councils, or a mixture of the two. The infallibility of Councils, on any but the Ultramontane theory, depends solely on the infallibility of the Church which they are supposed to represent; and a Council which is packed, or coerced or cajoled into acting as the mere mouthpiece of the Pope, does not really represent the Church at all. No council can be called free which is composed exclusively of bishops every one of whom is bound by the most stringent oath "to preserve, defend, increase, and promote, to the utmost of his power," not the welfare of religion and the Church, but "the rights, honors, privileges, and authority of the Holy *Roman* Church, of our Lord the Pope, and his successors," and "to observe, and make others observe, the decrees, ordinances, reservations, provisions, and mandates of the Apostolic See." It is, then, without any surprise, and still less with any inclination to charge him with inconsistency or unfaithfulness to his professions, that we find Father Hyacinthe protesting by anticipation against a possible, not to say probable, miscarriage of justice at "the august assembly" summoned to meet at Rome on December 8:—

> "But if fears which I will not share were to be realized—if the august assembly had no more liberty in its deliberations than it already has in its preparations; in a word, if it were to be deprived of the essential character of an Œcumenical Council, I would cry aloud to God and man to claim another, really assembled in the Holy Spirit, not in the spirit of party; really representing the universal Church, not the silence of some and the oppression of others."

Meanwhile, it must by this time have become clear, even to the shortsighted clique of resolute obscurantists who pull the wires at the Vatican, that they cannot hope to carry matters their own way without a struggle, and that to extort from the Council an assertion of Papal infallibility is much more likely to imperil the unity than to secure the subserviency of the Church. A recent preacher on the Council, at Archbishop Manning's "pro-Cathedral" of Kensington, is reported to have told his hearers that for his own part he would not remain another day in the Catholic Church if it did not allow full scope for the reasoning powers. It is very satisfactory, of course, to be assured on good authority that Monsignor Capel finds full and free play for his intellect within the straitest limits of Ultramontane orthodoxy; but we have to set against this the fact that another preacher, of perhaps almost equal celebrity, has a very opposite experience to record. Cardinal Cajetan said, in his treatise on the relative authority of Popes and Councils, that "the Catholic Church is the born handmaid of the Pope." The Court of Rome is, to all appearance, determined to take an early opportunity of testing the correctness of his description.

FOR SALE.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.

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Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

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Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

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At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11 30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

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At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M, and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

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Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

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Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.
4 10§

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3·20 P. M
" " Williamsport	4·25 A. M
" arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A. M. and 12·55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 3·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Executors' Sale.
No. 1432 Spruce street—Estate of Edmund Wilcox, deceased.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FINE CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1432 Spruce street, by order of executors, the entire furniture, comprising superior walnut parlor suit, crimson reps; handsome reception chairs, walnut etagere, centre tables, pair fine French plate oval mantel mirrors, pier mirror, hall and dining-room furniture, extension table, fine cut glass, French China dinner and tea ware, plated ware, chamber furniture, wardrobes, fine hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, fine Brussels and other carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, kitchen utensils, refrigerator, etc.

The residence will be sold at 10 o'clock precisely, previous to sale of furniture. Lot 20 feet front by 90 feet deep.

Particulars in catalogues. 10 29 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

On Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—

ADDISON STREET, No. 1711—Genteel Dwelling.
BROAD (North), Nos. 217 to 225—Substantial Warehouse and Large Lot.
BROAD (South), No. 109—Modern Residence.
ARCH, No. 1358—Valuable Residence, 20 by 137.
DOCK, No. 235—Valuable Hotel.
FILBERT, No. 1307—Modern Residence.
PINE, No. 734—Modern Residence.
SECOND (North), No. 709—Valuable Store.
POPLAR, No. 1626—Valuable Residence.
BRIDGEPORT, Montgomery County—Farm, Stone Quarry and Kilns.
ELEVENTH (North), No. 316—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH and CHRISTIAN, S. W. corner—Residence and Stable.
PINE, No. 629—Store and Dwelling.
JEFFERSON, Nos. 2144 and 2146—Genteel Dwellings.
TASKER, Nos. 863 and 867—Genteel Cottages.
JUNIPER, No. 259—Genteel Dwelling.
RICHMOND, No. 424—Modern Dwelling.
EIGHTH (South), No. 1225—Valuable Building.
NECTARINE, No. 1624—Genteel Dwelling.
TWENTY-SECOND (South), No. 520—Genteel Dwelling.
DAUPHIN, West of Twenty-fifth—Building Lot.
WEST DE LANCEY PLACE, No. 2115—Modern Residence.
GROUND RENTS—$60 and $25 a year.
STOCKS.
100 shares of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Co.
40 shares Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Co.
7 shares Farmers' Western Market Co.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
$4000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Co. bonds. 10 23 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 26 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC. ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 27 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 29 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1023 Catharine street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC., ETC.
On Monday Morning.

Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1023 Catharine street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of—Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; walnut parlor furniture; large pier mirror; framed engravings; chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, etc. etc.

The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 10 29 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

The Fat Man's Club.

Some people doubt the fact of there being a Fat Man's Club. They believe it is a myth of the newspapers, that no Fat Man's Clambake ever took place in Connecticut, that no apotheosis of unctuosity was ever celebrated there. These poor creatures are mistaken. The Fat Men have awoke from their lethargy, sufficiently to frame a constitution and by-laws. One of the articles is that membership shall be restricted to persons weighing two hundred or more pounds at the date of admission, but that no subsequent decrease in weight shall result in forfeiture of membership.

Another article is that no person who has ever exhibited himself for money, or other valuable consideration, shall be eligible. In consequence of these intimations, those who love exclusiveness and are addicted to club life are having recourse to Banting and his system. A fresh edition of that philosopher's edicts is about to be printed, and any man who aspires to become a member of the F. M. C. is encouraging his already promising *embonpoint* to exert itself to its furthest possible capabilities. And why should there not be a Lean Man's Club? Simply because lean men are not clubable. They have too much reserve, and reticence, and all these monk-like virtues ever to become boon companions. Nevertheless there is some talk of one being established. If so, Horace Greeley will belong to it. He already belongs to the Fat Man's Club, but that makes no manner of difference. I was told yesterday that Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, of Philadelphia, had recently been admitted to the Fat Man's Club. I was surprised to hear it, being aware of the Doctor's notorious aversion to social jollity.

New York Sunday Concerts.

The season has commenced when Sunday evening concerts will become the vogue. They were well supported here last year; they will be better supported this, both because they are intrinsically good in themselves, and because they help slowly but surely toward the musical and intellectual culture of the public. I know that there is a certain strict class which decries Sunday evening music in public. It is the same class which would have no cars run on Sunday, and whose notions of happiness are limited to golden harps and endless hallelujahs. The best of the Sunday evening concerts which we have had here are as innocent and profitable a recreation as that which public libraries and reading-rooms afford. Those in Steinway Hall, for instance, were attended not so exclusively by fashionable people, or wealthy people, as by good and solid people—together with young men and young women whose hours of employment during the week are too laborious to permit them to find enjoyment during the secular evenings outside their own homes. It sometimes happens that of a winter's Sunday evening several concerts are given, each of which is well and respectably attended. Madame Parepa and Miss Kellogg and Madame Testa have not disdained to lend their aid to these enjoyments, and Thomas' orchestra has repeatedly interpreted some of the grandest of sacred compositions. There are places, it is true, where an attempt is made to degrade the Sunday-concert idea, and to bring it down to a music-hall level. As a rule, however, but little effort, in New York, in that direction has been successful. I have seen more religious emotion fostered at a Sunday evening sacred concert than in the fashion-fluttered pews of a modish church; as much candid love for the Beautiful evident in Steinway Hall as sham aspiration after the Good in Fulton street prayer-meeting.

"Husbands Excepted."

An exception in favor of one's own husband is one which the Woman's Rights wranglers in East Twenty-third street are forever making. There are many men who habitually speak of women as though they put their own mothers and sisters aside, and considered the rest of the sex capable of all unmentionable naughtinesses. The same rule holds true of women, at any rate those who belong to the Den in Twenty-third street. Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony are now away, and the mice are taking the usual holiday which is proverbial when the cats are absent. An amusing episode occurred last night after Mrs. Sowerby had made a series of disparaging remarks in regard to man. Mrs. Sowerby evidently regards man as a fraud, made to be a hindrance to Eve, and only moderately useful. Mrs. Norton, who is the quicksilver of the association, listened to the maledictions of the orators, with that clenching of her little fists, and that pursing of her little lips, which forebode so much to her opponents. When the last word was said, she jumped up—Mrs. Norton never rises—and begged to make an exception in favor of Mr. Norton. Other men might be venal, and base, and underhanded, but not Mr. Norton. Other men might ridicule the Pythonesses of East Twenty-third street, and vilify their manly endeavors—but not, oh *not* Mr. Norton! This is the strain in which they all talk. Bless them! They mean well enough. It is on the same principle, you know, as that upon which the greatest sticklers for belief in everlasting damnation always make an exception in favor of members of their own family, no matter how black the sheep may be! Well, what's the use of being a woman's rights woman, unless you are full of inconsistencies? It is an inconsistency to imagine for a moment that matters could be otherwise.

"Poor Humanity."

This is the title of a play which is to be performed next Monday evening week at the Olympic Theatre. It is a dramatization from the novel of that name by the author, Mr. F. W. Robinson, and which was first published in this country in the columns of the New York *Sunday Times*. The principal character—I forget what the name is—is to be taken by Mr. William Holston. That Philadelphia favorite Miss Lillie Eldridge is also to be in the cast. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the very interesting drama of *Hunted Down* will be performed for the last times this evening and to-morrow. This piece has had a well-deserved success, as it possesses much merit and has been acted in first-rate style. The audiences attracted by it have been large and fashionable, and it will always be considered one of the best pieces for occasional performance in Miss Keene's *repertoire*.

On Monday Tom Taylor's drama of *The Unequal Match* will be produced, and the management announce several other new pieces as in active preparation.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will have a farewell benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Hamlet," and at the matinee to-morrow he will conclude his engagement by repeating the same performance. Mr. Booth has drawn crowded houses for the last six weeks, and he has given the public an opportunity to see him in nearly all his personations. The engagement has been a brilliant success in every way, for Mr. Booth has never acted better than he does now.

To-morrow evening a drama entitled *Time and the Hour*, by Palgrave Simpson, will be performed for the first time in this city.

On Monday Miss Lucille Western will appear in *East Lynne*.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *All's Well that Ends Well* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Mad'lle Carlotta Patti will give the first of the two concerts for which she is announced in this city. Mad'lle Patti will be supported by a number of superior artists and by a full orchestra. The entertainments will be first-class, and as there is a great desire to hear this singer, crowded houses may be expected both to-night and to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, a first-rate programme will be presented this evening, in which the entire troupe will appear. This is the largest minstrel combination in the country, and it contains a large proportion of the burnt-cork talent of the country.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-morrow at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Musical Fund Hall. A fine programme will be presented.

HERRMANN, the great magician, will appear at the Academy of Music every evening next week. This performer stands at the head of his profession, and his tricks are both amusing and startling. He uses no mechanism and operates by pure sleight of hand.

MR. WILLIAM L. DENNIS will deliver the first of his "Poneyville Lectures" at the Assembly Building on Tuesday evening next. His theme will be "Dr. Dipps of Poneyville," and a very excellent entertainment may be expected, as Mr. Dennis is a humorist of much ability.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK will lecture at Concert Hall every evening next week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygeine. These lectures will be popular in their character, and they will be fully illustrated by the oxy-hydrogen light, French manikins, etc.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GRANT.

Presidential Peregrinations—A Grand Reception at the Academy of Music—"See, the Conquering Hero Comes!"—Captured and Kissed by Three Hundred Misses—Serenaded by White and Black—Greeted by the Whole Methodist Clergy—Speech after Speech in Response—Departure from the City at Noon To-day.

The visit of the President to this city, although ostensibly a quiet one, is by no means such in reality.

Gratitude of the Grey Reserves.

Yesterday afternoon those valiant men of war yclept the Grey Reserves proved themselves to be possessed, individually and collectively, of the true soldierly quality of gratitude. It will be remembered that while they were in camp at Cape Island, N. J., last summer, the President paid a flying visit, and during his stay thereat of about a day and a half complimented the Reserves by reviewing them three separate and distinct times. As a souvenir of the grand success which attended their encampment, the Reserves caused sundry medals in bronze to be struck off for presentation to certain prominent citizens who contributed to the *eclat* of the occasion. But as the President had contributed more than all others, by his presence, to the brilliancy of the encampment, it was resolved to present to him a copy of the medal in gold. His present visit to the city afforded a favorable opportunity for making the presentation, and yesterday afternoon the officers of the gallant regiment waited upon the "old commander" at the residence of ex-Secretary Borie, No. 1025 Spruce street, to make the presentation.

Colonel Latta made the presentation speech, and, as he placed the medal in the President's hands, stated that the presence of the President had added materially to the success of the Grey Reserves' seaside encampment; that a number of Philadelphia's prominent citizens had, by their presence and encouragement, contributed to the success of the enterprise, and in view of this fact they had been presented with a medal in bronze as a token of the appreciation of the command. The President being the most distinguished citizen of the country, as well as its Chief Magistrate, it was deemed advisable to ignore the baser metal and use one more precious.

The President, on receiving the beautiful token, expressed briefly his thanks, assured the officers of the regiment he should long remember the interesting event of his visit to their encampment, and furthermore complimented them upon the creditable manner in which the men had conducted themselves on review.

The obverse of the medal contains a bust of Washington, in bas relief; while the reverse bears this inscription:—

"First Regiment
Infantry Grey Reserves,
Cape May, N. J., July, 1869.
Presented to
His Excellency Ulysses S. Grant,
President of the
United States."

A Grand Scene at the Academy of Music.

Last evening the Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity, the occasion which drew together the large audience being the third annual Sunday School Jubilee in aid of the "Home for the Aged and Infirm of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia." The exercises consisted of singing by a chorus of about one thousand children gathered from the various Methodist Sunday Schools in the city, about forty different churches being represented. The children—all of whom, with the exception of a score or so, were young girls—were seated upon the stage, every inch of which was crowded with their bright and smiling faces. Dressed uniformly in white as they were, with sashes and ribbons of various hues, the scene as viewed from the auditorium was one of unusual attraction. William C. Bakes, Esq., was President of the organization having general charge of the arrangements; Professor William G. Fischer acted as Musical Director of the vocal exercises, and Professor Carl Gaertner as conductor of the large orchestra whose performances varied the entertainment.

Enter, the President.

After the singing of the opening piece and a prayer by the Rev. Bishop Simpson, there was a great commotion raised upon the stage and in the audience by the appearance of the Presidential party, whose anticipated presence had contributed in some measure to the drawing together of such an overwhelming throng. The President was escorted by Bishop Simpson and George H. Stuart, Esq., to a seat in the lower proscenium box to the right of the stage. Accompanying the party were several members of the Bishop's family and a few others. Before the Chief Magistrate could be seated the audience and the children raised a wild tumult of applause, renewed again and again as the distinguished visitor quietly bowed his acknowledgments.

"See, the Conquering Hero Comes!"

The exercises were then proceeded with, without interruption, until about a quarter before 9 o'clock, when the regular programme was temporarily suspended by the announcement that the children would sing the chorus, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" from the oratorio of *Judas Maccabæus*. At this announcement the President left his box in company with Bishop Simpson and Mr. Stuart, and passing through the green-room, made his way down through the brilliant throng of children to the front of the stage, where chairs had been placed for him and his companions. The scene then presented was one that fairly beggars description. Every child upon the stage joined the applauding chorus of the audience, and waved her handkerchief, and down through this flutter and tumult passed the President to the footlights, receiving the grand ovation of the children with as much composure as he had received the fire of the enemy in the march from the Rpidan to the James. As soon as he was seated, a little girl approached him and placed in his hands a large and beautiful bouquet, which was a signal for the renewal of the uproar throughout the building.

The chorus, which had been completely drowned out by the tumult, was then renewed, after which the orchestra performed a brilliant national march, composed by Carl Gaertner for the occasion, and dedicated to the President.

"The Father of his People."

Bishop Simpson then arose and addressed the audience briefly. He referred to the benevolent object of the occasion, saying that the interest taken in the event was a proof of the great benevolence of the people of Philadelphia. This spirit of benevolence, he continued, is a sign of true greatness. It is recorded of Cæsar that when he died it was found that he had left in his will a legacy to every Roman citizen. But true benevolence springs from a hearty sympathy with the old and the young. And so it is said of Charlemagne, that he delighted to turn aside from the leadership of his armies and scenes of blood and strife, to mingle among little children, and join in their sports. To-night history but repeats its lesson in this, and we have now in our midst another example of sympathy with a worthy and benevolent object. The man of all men living—turning to the President—who is best fitted to marshal armies and lead them to battle, turns aside from the cares of State to-night to come among us, displaying in so doing that sympathy and benevolence which characterize true greatness. He comes here to greet the charitable people of this city, and to encourage the children who are lending their sweet notes to the grand object of this gathering, thus proving himself to be, what every ruler should be, the Father of his People!

Old Hundred.

When the Bishop resumed his seat, there were loud cheers and calls for Grant, but Mr. George H. Stuart rose and addressed the audience. After complimenting the Methodist Church for its generosity and loyalty, of which he had received strong proof during the war, he said that we thanked God for raising up General Grant to crush out the infamous slaveholders' rebellion (cheers); and we thank God still further for raising him up to his present position to crush out our burdensome national debt. (Great cheering.) And now, continued Mr. Stuart, I want you all to express your joy at these blessings by rising to your feet, both this vast audience and this beautiful collection of children, and all join in singing

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

as Methodists know how to sing it.

The Conquering Hero Speaks.

But before the audience could gain their feet, cries of "Grant!" "speech!" "speech!" were renewed so imperatively that the President arose and addressed the audience as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—I hardly know how I can suitably thank you for this demonstration of your kindness and regard for me. I have never visited Philadelphia but that I have received evidences of your kindness, and of gratitude far greater than I am conscious of deserving. I can only say that I hope I may be able to do something that will deserve it in the future."

The Conquering Hero Conquered in Turn.

This brief speech was greeted with boisterous applause, on the subsidence of which the audience and the children rose to their feet and sang the grand anthem of praise. The Presidential party then endeavored to leave the stage, but before they could gain the lobbies of the building the children surrounded the President and clamored for a salutation. By scores and by hundreds they pressed and surged around him, some of them bringing chairs and stools to lengthen out their standing. The Chief Magistrate, in a closer strait than he had ever been before, made the best of his dilemma and kissed as many panting lips as were within his reach. He twisted himself hither and thither in the effort to break through the white-robed throng, and after some ten minutes' delay and kissing of at least three hundred of the romping girls, succeeded in getting clear of the crowd.

In company with Mr. Stuart, he then left the Academy, and the exercises of the evening were proceeded with in a very creditable manner, the only further notable interruption being caused by the reading of

A Letter from Pere Hyacinthe.

This letter was written in response to an invitation to be present at the jubilee, and as it is the first document to which the signature of the great French divine has been appended since his arrival in this country, it will be of interest even in this connection. It read as follows:—

"Sir:—I am not ignorant of the importance of the Sunday-Schools in your great country, and feel very much honored by the invitation you have the kindness of sending me for the annual jubilee that is preparing in Philadelphia. Besides the object of your jubilee, the names of the eminent personages whose presence you expect would attract me towards you. For that reason, sir, I regret very much not to be able to go to your jubilee; and I beg of you to receive with my excuses and my thanks, the expression of my distinguished sentiments.

"FR. HYACINTHE.

New York, October 22, 1869."

Presidential Serenades and Speeches.

The President, on withdrawing from the Academy of Music, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Borie, where he was met by a large company of invited guests, among whom we noticed many of the most prominent personages in the political, business, and social circles of the city. About 11 o'clock the company was startled by the sound of martial music, and it was discovered that quite a crowd had assembled to participate in a serenade, the music being discoursed by Beck's band. The President appeared at the window, and in response to repeated calls for a speech, addressed the assemblage as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I thank you for this compliment and for this delightful music. My old friend Mr. Borie does not wish to hear a speech, and I do not wish to make one. I repeat that I thank you."

Soon after, another serenading party made its appearance, and this time the colored element of our population prevailed, the serenade being tendered by a colored military organization, accompanied by a cornet band, under the command of Captain L. E. French, and known as the Excelsior Reserves. Another speech was of course demanded, and the President responded by appearing again at the window and saying:—

"I am very much obliged to you for this demonstration of your kindness. When it is over, I hope you will all go home and be good boys!"

The Excelsiors did as they were told, and, like good boys, separated to their homes when the last strains of the music had died away.

The President passed the night at the residence of Mr. Borie, but, previous to his departure from the city to-day, was destined to figure on another notable occasion.

A Continental Levee.

The parlor of the Continental Hotel was thronged at 10 o'clock this morning with ladies and gentlemen eager to pay their respects to our Chief Magistrate. President Grant was punctually on time, and shook heartily by the hand each guest on his or her presentation. The guests, with the exception of a few friends, were almost exclusively attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Nearly every minister of the denomination in this city was present, together with many of the prominent laymen. George H. Stuart, Esq., Bishop Simpson, and Rev. J. Walker Jackson severally introduced the visitors.

Among those who paid their respects were the following:—

F. A. Fidler, W. Brown, W. S. Hagery, Dr. L. D. Harlow, L. Hopper, Dr. G. Schaffer, Dr. Parrish, A. S. Jenks, Thomas Tasker, A. W. Rand, J. H. Dungan, J. H. Thornley, J. Ashbrook, Dr. E. Schofield, Dr. J. G. Hunt, Dr. J. F. Wilson, E. Perry, W. W. Leach, W. Whitaker, J. F. Bodine, B. Schofield, A. Phillips, S. P. M. Tasker, J. Pilley, Dr. Cooke, S. W. Thomas, C. D. Payne, R. W. Humphries, W. C. Robinson, J. H. Alday, J. F. Chaplin, G. D. Carrow, Joseph Mason, Joseph Castle, W. T. Paxson, J. Ruth, W. L. Gray, Dr. Cooper, Rev. Dr. Pattison, W. O. Bakes, W. J. Stevenson, A. Atwood, J. B. McCullough, J. W. Jackson, G. W. MacLaughlin, G. W. Lybrandt, A. Wallace, T. B. Neely, J. Neal, G. Oram, J. Lucas, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carson, Mr. Burrell, Mr. Masden, W. G. Fischer, A. C. Bryson, Dr. Kysett, Theo Oves, Dr. Thomas, W. G. Spencer, G. Long, James Hunt, John Hunter, Mr. Hollinshead, A. Cummings, Wesley Stretch, C. Parrish, W. Dorsey, and Benjamin Stratton.

At the lapse of a half hour's interview, President Grant took his leave of the company. After making a few purchases, he was driven to the residence of Secretary Borie, and from thence to the Broad and Prime street depot. He left in the noon train for Washington, his departure being so quietly arranged that but few in the neighborhood were aware of his presence.

OUR STEAM ENGINES.

The Work of the City Inspector for the Past Three Months.

The Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers, since the adoption of the ordinance creating that department, has inspected 1548, of which number 551 were inspected during the quarter ending September 30.

Of the number of boilers inspected (1548) eleven have been condemned, two of which occurred during this quarter.

Repairs have been ordered on five sets of boilers; one set had to be stripped and caulked, on account of too much heat being carried on the top or steam surface of the boiler.

Hand holes have been ordered to be cut in several, to enable them to be cleaned out. This is very necessary to prevent the boiler from burning through, which it will do in a short time if not cleaned.

The attention of the department has been called to a number of boilers that have been repaired at the suggestion of incompetent persons, who receive a commission on the cost of such repairs. Steam users are thus subjected to an unnecessary expense and loss of time by the employment of persons who are not aware that a boiler must lose more than one-half of its original thickness between the seams before its strength is impaired.

Of the three hundred and twenty engineers that have been examined

22 have received first class,
181 have received second class,
107 have received third class, and
10 have received fourth class certificates.

The small number of engineers that have presented themselves for examination during this quarter is in consequence of the being no penalty attached to that part of the ordinance, and the charge of three dollars for certificates. In New York it was found necessary to abolish not only the charge for inspection, but also for the examination of engineers, in order to prevent an evasion of the law.

The necessity of classification is to be found in the many erroneous ideas developed by the examination of engineers, many of them, for instance, being under the impression that a boiler cannot explode while the water remain at its proper level; others think that the pressure carried is to be equally divided among the boilers in use, consequently the larger number of boilers used the greater the pressure that can be carried, and the larger the boiler the more pressure it will carry.

The law requires that boilers should be proved by a hydraulic pressure one-third greater than they are allowed to carry by their certificate, consequently a boiler cannot be exploded except by overloading the safety-valves, or allowing the water to get too low, and thereby overheating the boiler, thus reducing its strength.

The expenses of this department for the quarter ending October 1, 1869, were as follows:—

Salaries of employes	$2174·97
Transportation of pumps and inspectors	280·00
Rent of office and incidentals	346·00
	$2800·97

There has been received at this office, from July 1 to Oct. 1, $2453·84, from the following sources:—

Inspection of boiler and grate surface	$2231·84
Examination of engineers	222·00
	$2453·84
Amount due the department and placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection	$104·54
Amount due for inspection	2171·28
	$2275·82

There has been received by this department and paid over to the City Treasurer $774·37 to October 1, 1869.

The total earnings of this department to October 1 are as follows:—

Amount paid City Treasurer	$7,724·37
Amount due for inspection	2,275·82
Total earnings	$10,000·19

The running expenses for the current year to October 1 are as follows:—

Expenses of first quarter	$2,409·52
Expenses of second quarter	2,805·02
Expenses of third quarter	2,800·97
Total expenses	$8,015·51
	$1,984·68

Showing a net gain of $1984·68 to Oct. 1, 1869.

A CHASE.—Last night several robbers attempted to enter the grocery store of Mr. Moore at Shippen and Dack streets, and had already pried off a shutter when Officer Riggs appeared and discovered them. Although he gave chase for several squares, they escaped.

AN INAUGURATION BALL.—The first of a series of balls to be given during the coming winter by the Young Mænnerchor Singing Society, came off last evening, at the Handel and Haydn Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. It was a success in every sense of the word.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—Before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., John W. Cooke was held for a further hearing on Monday, November 1st, on the charge of fraudulently manufacturing cigars, etc.

A STANDARD DRY GOODS HOUSE.—The well-known firm of Cooper & Conard have lately completed a store improvement at Ninth and Market streets that reflects credit upon their own taste and business capacities, and well illustrates the fact that the public know who serve them best. In the spring of 1852, a small, poorly-lighted store stood at this corner, and it was filled with a stock of goods of very moderate proportions; but the articles were all carefully selected, of standard quality, and were sold without the use of a dishonest word. The two young men who ventured their means in this enterprise were both from Lancaster county, in this State, and were determined to build up a business, if hard work and honest dealings could do so. This policy of conscientious faithfulness to the interests of their customers was strictly adhered to, and it has resulted in a steady increase of custom that has at last produced the great dry goods establishment now presided over by these two same gentlemen, on the scene of their early struggles.

The new store at the S. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets will bear favorable comparison with the many fine improvements made of late years in this city. It is a spacious and commodious structure, well proportioned and chastely constructed. The interior arrangements are tastefully made, and are admirably adapted to the purposes intended. The building is of the beautiful pressed brick peculiar to this city, is three stories in height, and is surmounted with a handsome Mansard roof. The Market street front is painted in imitation of marble, and the large windows have been so constructed as to be capitally adapted to the display of goods.

The basement of this establishment is devoted to the sale of blankets, quilts, coverlets, and to the storage of duplicate woollens, domestic goods, etc. It is well lighted, and affords a very pleasant purchasing department.

The first floor is a general salesroom, containing samples of the bulk of their handsome display of fine dress goods, cloakings, cloth stock, linens, domestic goods, etc. Owing to the large room at command, the best facilities for the display and examination of goods are afforded.

The second floor contains a superb stock of cloaks and shawls, boys' clothing, and a cutters' room for boys' and men's ordered clothing. The firm has earned a reputation for this class of goods, and their styles are always satisfactory to the most fastidious.

The third floor is principally devoted to manufacturing these cloaks and clothing, and for the quality of the workmanship this house is unexcelled. Sixty hands receive employment in the various departments of this famed establishment.

AN UNFORTUNATE PARDON.—Last summer a fellow named Young Parr was arrested upon the charge of having stolen a trunk from Commodore Selfridge's daughter, and was bound over to answer at court. A writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out for his discharge, and on account of a reluctance on the part of Miss Selfridge to appear in a criminal court, he was discharged for lack of evidence. Upon motion of the District Attorney, an indictment was nevertheless sent before the grand jury, and by them returned a true bill, and Parr soon found himself in the dock. Miss Selfridge attended at the trial, and the proof being clear and conclusive, he was convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years.

The evidence also disclosed that he had used a young woman in disposing of the contents of the trunk, and she was convicted of receiving stolen goods and also sent to prison. Soon afterwards notice was received at the District Attorney's office that an application for pardon was to be made, and service was accepted. Subsequently a gentleman from this city met the Governor at Gettysburg, and, mentioning the case, said he thought the granting of a pardon would be a most unfortunate thing for the community, and the Governor, saying he would remember the case, made assurances that the application for pardon would not succeed. Time passed on, and within the last ten days a pardon for Young Parr was received, and now, having served about four months in prison, he walks the community as free as any man.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The season's first snow, which fell yesterday, has left the weather chilly, cloudy, and gloomy to-day.

—The dirt roads of the park are frozen as hard as rocks.

—Everywhere throughout the city sleighs are being dusted out and sleigh-bells burnished.

—The annual session of the Grand Section of Pennsylvania, C. of T., will be held this evening at Ninth and Girard avenue.

—A special and important meeting of the civil and military officers and members of the Fenian Brotherhood will be held to-night.

—The Young Men's Christian Association classes for instruction for 1869-70 will be organized the first week in November.

—The Home Missionary Society appeals to the public for donations of clothing suitable for either men, women, or children.

—Many of the streets of the city are sadly in need of repairs—and curses both loud and deep are heaped upon the heads of those who neglect their duty in keeping them in good condition.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown white woman, aged about seventy years, fell dead at Nineteenth and Coates streets. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered that death had resulted from natural causes. The deceased was five feet tall, had grey hair mixed with black, wore a calico dress, woollen pulse-warmers, a black knit shawl, dark maroon-colored hood, black alpaca apron, and leather boots. She had a set of false teeth. The body was sent to Cyrus Horne's, No. 23 N. Eleventh street, to await identification.

ENTERED AND ROBBED.—Some time before day-break on Wednesday morning the grocery store of Mr. Paist No. 1141 Hanover street, was entered by thieves, who climbed in through a front transom. When inside they took a basket, filled it with hams, dried beef, sausages, etc., and also abstracted from the money-drawer a book containing several valuable papers and a lot of small change. They then absconded. The basket, with a portion of the stolen provisions and the book, were afterwards found in a neighbor's yard. The hams and the beef were gone.

AWAITING AN OWNER.—At 2 o'clock this morning one Louis Klein was arrested at Ridge avenue and Poplar street on suspicion of having stolen four pairs of fine boots and a pair of lady's shoes, worth in all $40, which he had in his possession. The articles are at the Central Station awaiting an owner. Louis will have a hearing at the same place on Wednesday next.

CASUALTY.—Richard Johnson, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 1836 Master street, had his foot run over and his ankle broken yesterday by a wagon at Ridge avenue and Stiles street. He was carried to his home.

A THIEF.—A fellow named Thomas Manly was arrested yesterday for the larceny of twelve pairs of shoes from a store at Second street and Girard avenue. Thomas hails from Baltimore. He was committed by Alderman Eggleton.

WHO IS TO BLAME?—This morning the public gas lights north of Walnut street, on Delaware avenue, Water street, Front, Second, and Third streets, were not extinguished until 7 o'clock.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About 4 o'clock this morning a burglarious attempt was made upon the liquor store of Mrs. Long, corner of Nineteenth and Christian streets. The thieves were frightened off.

FIRE.—This morning, at 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the beer saloon of Mr. Souder, Vine street, east of Third. Damage trifling.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

THIRD EDITION

THE WESTERN HORROR.

Latest Particulars of the Mississippi River Disaster—The Lists of the Saved and Missing—A Fortunate Circumstance.

FROM THE WEST.

The Steamboat Calamity—List of the Saved.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The following is as complete a list of the saved from the disaster to the steamboat Stonewall as can be ascertained at present:—

George W. Fulton, John H. Loon, Edward Falkerson, E. P. Watson, Charles Williams, of St. Louis; R. A. Phelps, of Shreveport; L. A. David Schultz, of Maysville, Kentucky; Miss Haynson Jefferson, W. S. Cook, of Texas; N. M. Moneburg and Moshier, L. L. Jean, M. Max, M. M. Breny, J. Sivan, D. Jones, M. P. Hourren, J. Stewart, J. Conway, Michael Kinney, W. Kinney, George Holmoroux, Louis George and Michael Peret, P. Perry and wife, N. H. Moheny, L. Sevan, J. Swartz, M. Human, J. Conross, James Griffin, John Peane, Dennis Moriarty, Dr. A. W. Washburne, Dr. S. B. Onness, T. H. Carrol, M. McSweenes, Mike Bressner, W. S. Cook, of Virginia, J. Lesines, and George Edinburg.

List of the Missing.

Among those who are known to be missing are Mrs. Gregg, of Texas; Miss Cabeen, Captain John W. Doty, of Rapides Parish, La.; Captain Thomas Cott, of St. Louis; Milton C. Elbert, first clerk, of St. Louis; William Chucks, second clerk, of St. Louis; Frank Murray, pilot, of St. Louis; Willis Beebe, first mate, of St. Louis; Isaac Mooney, stoker; Henry Bowen, steward; Joshua Liston, bookkeeper, of St. Louis; John Hoover, bookkeeper, of St. Louis; John Garrett, watchman, of St. Louis; C. B. Dwenny, wife, and two children, five and two years old; John McGee, of St. Louis; Owen Daily, George W. Blackburn, a conductor on the North Missouri Railroad, and Charles Brennan, dead.

A Fortunate Circumstance.

The niece of Captain Scott, mentioned in the despatch from Cairo, was not on board. She is the daughter of William J. Cozzens, a well-known civil engineer of this city. She was all ready to start and her baggage on board when her father, obeying an impulse which he cannot explain, concluded it was best for her to remain at home.

Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Leon Reardon, the pugilist, has been convicted of robbery at Omaha, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Acquitted.

Col. T. H. Green, who killed General Early at St. Joseph, Missouri, last fall, was tried at Plattsburg, Mo., on Wednesday, and acquitted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New War Secretary.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—General Belknap was at the War Department this morning, where he remained about an hour in consultation with General Sherman and other officials. He was also at the Executive Mansion for a short time.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Sheppard is ordered to the Michigan; Lieutenant J. E. Moell is ordered to resume his duties on board the Severn, in addition to which he is appointed signal officer of the North Atlantic fleet; Lieutenant Oscar F. Heyennan is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Nipsic; First Assistant Engineer S. A. Ayres is detached from the Benicia and ordered to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth.

FROM CANADA.

Collision and Probable Loss of Life.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Oct. 29.—The schooner John Weeden, of Detroit, laden with corn, from Chicago to Ogdensburg, collided on Wednesday night in a snow storm, near Devil's Nose, with the schooner Orion, of Hamilton. All the crew, consisting of eight men, succeeded in getting on board the Orion. The Captain and one man went back to the Weeden for her papers, when the vessels parted, leaving them on board. The Weeden is supposed to be so badly injured that she cannot float long. The Orion arrived here slightly damaged.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sales of Gold.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—At the Government sale of gold to-day, Trevor & Colgate received one million at 128·57. Gold is now 128⅝.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 29—1 P. M.—Consols 93⅜ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, of 1862, 82¼; 1865, old, 81¾. Stocks steady.

LONDON, Oct. 29—1 P. M.—Linseed cakes, £10 17s.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the Genera Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7 30

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Hornet—Mismanagement not Chargeable to the Cuban Junta—The Western Calamity.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Another Horrible Calamity—A German Ship Founders at Sea—Over Three Hundred Persons Drowned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Cuba" and the Cuban Junta.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Senor Lemus, in conversation with a friend, said that the Cuban Junta was not responsible for the mismanagement of the Hornet business. The Hornet, it appears, was presented to the Cubans, and the party who made the present insisted on naming her commander and crew. Mr. Lemus has written to Captain Higgins for an explanation of his conduct, but he has received no reply. Mr. Lemus thinks the ship will be released, provided the Cubans agree to use her as a merchantman, instead of a man-of-war.

FROM THE WEST.

The Burning of the Mississippi River Steamer Stonewall.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—There is great excitement and consternation in this city over the announcement of the terrible disaster, one hundred miles below, on the Mississippi. The telegraph offices have been thronged all the morning with persons who had friends and relatives on board of the ill-fated steamer, anxious to learn of them. The officers of the road running south sent down a special car to have those who have been injured brought up here for medical treatment.

The expression is most emphatic against the conduct of the packet which passed the burning steamer, and refused to afford help, although appealed to. The office of the company owning the boat has been crowded ever since the report with people eager to learn the latest particulars, and to learn the names of all those who were on the vessel.

Statement of the Second Engineer.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The steamer Rubicon arrived this morning from below, with John H. Lyon, Second Engineer of the Stonewall, and a young woman of St. Louis who was rescued from a floating spar. Lyons reports having seen several charred bodies on the wreck, but adds very little to the information already obtained.

Several steamboat captains and citizens, constituting a volunteer committee, leave this evening for the wreck and vicinity to search for and bury the bodies of the lost.

A subscription of nearly $1000 was raised in five minutes on 'Change at noon, to derfay the expenses of the committee, and other subscriptions will be made for the benefit of destitute families.

FROM EUROPE.

More Troops for Cuba.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—Seven battalions of volunteers will soon sail for Havana. Enlistments for the Cuban army still continue. The dissensions among the Cabinet and people touching the choice of a monarch still continue.

Female Emigrants to Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Rye sailed yesterday in the steamship Hibernian, from this port for Quebec, taking with her another lot of female emigrants for Canada.

An Emperor's Reception.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—The Emperor of Austria was received by the Sultan last evening. The shipping in the harbor was decorated, buildings illuminated, and much enthusiasm manifested on the occasion.

Arrival.

GLASGOW, Oct. 29.—Arrived, steamship Damascus yesterday.

Cold Weather.

LONDON, Oct. 29—The weather is unusually cold for the season, and from all parts of the kingdom come reports of frost and ice.

Horrible Disaster.

A bottle has been found at sea off the coast of Cornwall, England, containing a memorandum, in German, to the effect that the emigrant ship Weser foundered on July 1, with 346 persons on board.

This Evening's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—2 P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat 323,000 bales, of which 49,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady. Red winter Wheat, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d.; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 4d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 21,000 quarters, including 20,000 of American.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 29.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$5000 C & Am 6s '89. 85	8 sh Lit Sch R.... 42¼
$1000 Read 6s, 44 80. 90	100 sh Read.,rg&i.48 1-16
$2000 City 6s, New.	300 do.....b30. 48⅛
s5wn....100⅜	100 do.......c. 48
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 se....106⅜	100 do.....b30. 48⅛
$2500 City 6s, Old... 96	150 do...b3&i.. 48
$2760 C & A 6s,'89.c.100	100 do.......c. 48
9 sh Leh Val.allot.	6 do...s5wn. 48
lots.... 52½	50 do...s5wn. 48⅛
13 do......ls. 52½	5 sh Penna R.... 55⅝
7 do.allotm's 52½	4 sh Bk of N Am.233
6 do......... 52½	20 sh Leh N St..... 33⅛
65 do....ls.c. 52½	
SECOND	BOARD.
$3000 City 6s,New.ls.100⅜	20 sh Mech Bank.. 33¼
$3400 do ls.100⅜	2 sh Cam & Am...120
$4000 do..........100⅜	100 sh Leh Val.b30. 52¾
$500 do.....Old. 96	100 do.....b60. 53
$5000 Leh Gold l.... 94	2 do......... 52⅞
$1000 Pa R 2m 6s..... 94	25 do......... 52⅞
2 sh Bk N Am.....232½	100 sh Cam & A.Sc.. 65
4 sh Far & M Bk.123½	100 sh Reading R... 48⅛
.00 sh Penna...s60. 56	100 do.s5wn&i. 48⅛
11 do.......... 56	100 do....rg&i. 48⅛

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, Oct. 28, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	39,894 10
From Port Carbon	8,692 04
From Pottsville	6,331 07
From Schuylkill Haven	35,168 04
From Auburn	4,093 02
From Port Clinton	14,858 06
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	4,351 00
From Allentown and Alburtis	68 07
Anthracite Coal for week	113,457 00
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	8,171 14
Total for week paying freight	121,628 14
Coal for Company's use	4,095 18
Total all kinds for week	125,724 12
Previously this year	3,518,901 10
Total	3,644,626 02
To Thursday, Oct. 29, 1868	3,104,931 12

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 10